The New-York Times.

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THE HARD TIMES.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

The Gold Going Back to the Savings Banks—The Effect of the Revulsion on Tradesmen, &c., &c.

The old lady who thanked her stars that she had borrowed money enough to pay all her debts, did not meet her sisterhood with half so radiant a face as man yesterday met his brother man. The weather was unpropitious. In ordinary circumstances it would have given any one the blues. But there was a general feeling abroad that we had touched bottom in the financial crisis,—that the worst was over,—that it might be up-hill work for some time longer, but still it was up hill and not down—that those who had braved the storm so far would have little difficulty in getting along into absolute fair weather. So, notwithstanding one of the most miserable, drizzling, Scotch-misty, London-cockney days of the season, there were more "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," more laughter and honest mirth in the street, than we have noticed for some time. People whose pockets had been so constipated that you thought them fastened with a padlock rather than a button, actually asked you—an occasional tippler—as you passed the gilded saloon, to step in and "enjoy" with them.

In honest seriousness, the times yesterday, notwithstanding the weather, were provocative of a great deal of good feeling. People got out of the wood, and saw the path—a little crooked it might be—plain before them. Stocks had risen from 5 to 10 per cent., the principal rise being in the six per cents. of the State of New-York, upon which our free bank circulation is based. Was not that an improvement? And then, every honest one-dollar bill, State or City issue, went for a dinner, and the change in silver, with no suspicion on the part of the waiter. The general suspension of the Banks restored confidence, though no one could tell why, and gave an impetus to beef and mutton.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run upon the Savings Banks has ceased. Nearly every one who had money in these institutions was aware, when the Banks opened yesterday morning, of the adoption of the 10 per cent. rule, and consequently very few demands for money were made, except by those who wanted it for use. It is now pretty generally understood that money is a good deal safer stowed away in the vaults of the Savings Banks, or invested in property worth double its value, and drawing interest at the same time, than when tied up in a bag and laid behind one's pillow, to give a man the nightmare.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

This Bank was open for four hours yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The excitement had all died away. Business was conducted with the usual regularity. There was no unusual jostling and crowding, and comparatively few gaping bystanders. A good deal of money was brought back by depositors who had drawn it, but too hastily, when the panic was at its height. One man drew $1,864 in gold the other day, and borrowed a bag from the Paying Teller to carry it home in. Yesterday he came up to the desk. "I borrowed a bag of you the other day," said he. "Well, I know you did," said the Teller, "and it's about time you brought it back." "Here it is," said the man, holding it up, "and it's full of gold, just as you gave it to me. I took it home, and I couldn't sleep, so I've brought it back again." And the quondam disciple of the principle which has obtained for for a few days past—"every man has his own Savings Bank"—placed the gold on the counter, had a note of it entered in his pass-book, and went on his way rejoicing. Yesterday there were

155 drafts	$6,796 78
30 deposits	5,150 00
Excess of drafts over deposits	$1,646 78

This shows a very different balance from that exhibited a day or two since. The in-door tide has turned, and the Directors prophesy that the principal portion of the moneys recently withdrawn will soon be brought back for deposit; the depositors, losing their interest money, will have been the most injured by the temporary withdrawal of their funds. The general rule yesterday was to pass out only 10 per cent. of each man's deposits, but in individual instances, where the money appeared to be needed and not called for by persons under the influence of the panic, a larger per centage, often the whole amount called for, was paid.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no unusual demand at the other Banks; on the contrary, considerable money was deposited in several of them, and many new accounts opened. The Mariners' Savings Institution, No. 27 Third-avenue, was open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. During this time only ten drafts were made, amounting in all to $411 40. At this Bank and at many of the others during the height of the run on the Bowery Savings Bank, gold apparently just withdrawn from some other institution, was deposited. At the East River Savings Bank, $800 was paid out and $400 or $500 deposited yesterday. At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank $2,100 was paid out and $1,100 deposited. At the Dry Dock and Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Banks the amounts withdrawn bore about the same proportion to the amounts deposited. The people are bringing back the specie, which was withdrawn in hopes of obtaining a per centage for it in Wall-street, as well as that which was taken out for fear it would be lost. Some of the brokers tell us that a good many Irishmen had come to them with gold before the Banks suspended, and offered to sell it to them. They were generally admonished that the best thing they could do was to take it back to the Savings Banks, and a good many of them have done so. At the Bleecker-street Savings Bank the crowd was small compared with that of Wednesday, and the officers think there will be no further trouble. The depositors have got over their panic, and seem to share in the universal belief that better times are at hand. The Broadway Savings experienced no run. Things are evidently settling down into their natural order.

POPULAR EFFECTS OF THE REVULSION.

GOING BACK HOME.

The prospect of hard times for the coming Winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship for Liverpool now has all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes applying for opportunities to work their passage, who have not money to pay it. The Captain of the *Yorkshire* says he has had applications from at least a hundred persons to work their passage to Liverpool. He has about 50 passengers engaged, and will carry 90, all he can accommodate; he could have 150 if he could accommodate so many.

By the Black Ball Line ship *Isaac Wright*, Oct 1, there were 100; by the *Isaac Webb*, Oct. 8, 110; by the *Great Western*, on the 15th of September, 140—each ship having all she could accommodate. They have never known so many passengers going to England as now. The cabin fare is $25, and steerage $18.

THE LARGE FACTORIES, &C.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, iron-safe manufacturers, have their factory in Elizabeth-street. They also have a lock-factory connected with the same establishment. Previous to the present financial crisis they employed in the safe-factory about 70 men. Two weeks ago they dismissed 20 men. They expected before this time to be compelled to dismiss the remainder, as they only kept them to finish up an order for thirty-four safes to be sent to Australia. According to present indications they think it not improbable that they will have to take on again some of the dismissed men to meet the constant orders that are sent in for small safes, especially within the last three days, since the run was commenced on the City Banks. Mr. VALENTINE attributes these orders to the fact that a great many individuals having drawn large quantities of gold from the Banks, desire a secure place to put it in, and prefer to go to the expense of a private safe rather than trust to Banks.

At the lock-foundry of VALENTINE & BUTLER, the entire old force, 20 men, are still kept at work on their "proof-burglar lock." Mr. VALENTINE says that just now there is a pretty active rush for these locks, in view of an active Winter for burglars. If the rush continues, he will be obliged to increase his working men.

B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-street, have their manufacturing dépôt in Brooklyn, corner Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. They used to employ 82 men, and now only employ 5 men. Half of those discharged were men of families. The 5 men at work are only engaged in finishing up a few safes, and, when they are completed, they will be discharged. This firm have a large stock of safes on hand, and intend to wait the disposal of these before making any more. They complain that they have no orders, and that business, as far as selling is concerned, has been tumbled down to zero.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, whose safe-dépôt is at No. 192 Pearl-street, and factory at No. 62 Commerce-street, has reduced his number of workmen from 70 to 35 men. He has received within the last three days a number of orders for small safes, but for two weeks no orders have been received for large ones, except an order for six to Cuba.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., printers, stationers and lithographers, have three buildings in which they carry on their business, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-street and No. 79 Pine-street. They employ 230 men, women and boys, and have not discharged a single hand nor made any reduction in wages. Instead of dull times, they say that business is livelier with them now than it has been for months. Failures, assignments and suspensions create a special demand for new blank-books, posters, &c. Now is also a harvest-time for them on catalogues of sales of assigned and other property. Owing to the special demand in this line they keep work going all night, and furnish employment for 70 extra men.

The HECKERS employ 250 men at their flour mills in Cherry-street. They have discharged no hands and do not expect to discharge any. They turn out 1,100 barrels of flour a day, and have sold more flour during the past two weeks than any three weeks previous for several months—the fall in prices and the abundance of gold accounting for it.

SUMMARY.

We give below a statement of the number of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity since the beginning of the crisis, as far as our reporters, by visiting the various establishments, have been able to ascertain. We do not reprint the data from which our previous compilations were made, but merely the total number, as corrected by our correspondents:

Number of persons discharged, previously reported in the TIMES	11,009
Deduct for corrections since made	338
Leaves	10,6[illegible]1
From other iron-foundries, brass-foundries and boiler-works since visited	595
The Methodist Book concern	205
Valentine & Butler, safes	20
Wilder, safes	77
Patrick, safes	35
Bowen & McNamee, dry goods	20
In Brooklyn.	
Pump-makers	30
Brass and iron-foundries	130
Boiler-makers and machinists	52
Miscellaneous places visited	70
In Jersey City.	
Foundries and boiler-manufactories	88
Miscellaneous places visited	475
Total	12,468

THE BANKS IN COURT.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE POWERS OF RECEIVERS—THE ISLAND CITY BANK.

Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman and J. A. Davenport vs. The Island City Bank.—A judgment against the defendants had been taken by default, but before it was entered a stay of proceedings was obtained. The attorneys for the bank subsequently consented to vacate this stay; and yesterday application was made to enter judgment.

His Honor refused to allow it to be done, on the ground that the appointment of a Receiver deprived the attorneys of the Bank of all power in the premises, and rendered their consent void. Application must be made to the Receiver, who alone has power to waive the stay; as, by law, the Corporation was dead, and the Receiver was to act for it.

MOTION FOR RECEIVER FOR THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—MOTION DENIED.

Subsequent to the action with reference to the suspended banks taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wednesday an application was made before Judge Roosevelt, on behalf of John Livingston, for an order against the Bank of New-York, to show cause why one or more receivers should not be appointed for that institution.

The Judge denied the motion, but took the papers for the purpose of examining them.

Mr. Livingston is a holder of two $100 bank bills of the Bank of New-York.

Judge Roosevelt remarked yesterday, that in this case he proposed to give a more judicial form to the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court in their informal consultation yesterday, as to this class of cases. He intended to take further time to look into the matter, and ascertain precisely the statute law bearing upon the subject. At present he would only say, it was clear to his mind that no such receiver can be appointed.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK.

In the matter of the application of Charles F. Chaplin and others vs. The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island—The following are the facts of the case, as stated by plaintiffs' counsel:

Three certified checks on the Bank were refused payment, and the plaintiffs issued execution; and when the Sheriff went to serve it, he was shown an assignment, and plaintiffs made an application for a Receiver, in order to set aside the assignment. The plaintiffs obtained an order for a Receiver, returnable on the 6th inst.; and also an injunction against the Bank.

The case coming up on the 6th inst. was adjourned to the 9th inst., and then again adjourned to the 13th. On that day the Bank appeared by its counsel, and denied its insolvency. Judge Davies then ordered the case to be adjourned over till to-day, and issued an order that the President and Cashier of the Bank should appear, and be examined in relation to the assets of the Bank. In the meantime proceedings were taken by the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge Birdseye; the Bank was declared insolvent, and Mr. Orrin Beach, its cashier, was appointed receiver. The case coming on to-day, and Mr. Beach not appearing in person, according to the order, an application was made for an attachment against him for contempt. The Court granted it, making it returnable on the 16th inst. The President is not included in the writ, as he was not served with the order.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Pennsylvania State election are so completely one-sided that little interest is felt in the details. The majority for Gen. PACKER and all the rest of the Democratic ticket is likely to be between forty and fifty thousand, and in each branch of the Legislature the Democrats will probably have two-thirds of the members. We subjoin a summary of the reported majorities in various counties:

MAJORITIES FOR PACKER OVER WILMOT.

Berks	6,000	Bucks	1,000
Clinton	400	Lycoming	1,500
Cambria	1,200	Lehigh	1,000
Northampton	3,000	Montour	600
Perry	400	Columbia	1,200
Centre	700	Snyder	160
Philadelphia	17,000	Montgomery	2,000
Bedford	600	Carbon	600
Cumberland	400	Dauphin	100
Luzerne	1,500	Schuylkill	3,000
York	2,000	Westmoreland	800
Dauphin	300	Franklin	100
Fayette	500		

MAJORITIES FOR WILMOT OVER PACKER.

Allegheny	1,500	Indiana	1,000
Lancaster	1,000	Delaware	100
Susquehanna	700		

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Highland County—400 majority for PAYNE.

Brown County—(4 towns to hear from)—400 for PAYNE.

Athens County—500 for CHASE.

Clark County—850 for CHASE.

In fifty counties CHASE loses 9,000, as compared with FREMONT'S vote. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Sixty-two Counties in the State have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 10,561. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority, but their gains are not large enough to make it certain.

The Schooner C. F. A. Cole Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *C. F. A. Cole*, hence for New-Bedford, corn ladened, went ashore on the 10th inst. on Hog Island. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. The schooner was insured at Philadelphia, and the cargo at New-Bedford.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Negotiations—Fillibustering Views of the Administration

The Engineer Corps—Sloops of War, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

Mr. ISARRI, who claimed to represent the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, has realized the uncertainty of human hopes. A few days ago it seemed to be a settled thing that he was to be received, and his Government recognized at once. He was unable, however, to present satisfactory credentials, and all his hopes are blasted. It is his purpose to return to Central America by the steamer of the 20th, and there is little probability that anybody will be received here as a representative of Nicaragua, until General WALKER shall have sent a candidate, or the Administration becomes better satisfied than at present, that he will fail in the effort to Americanize his "adopted country."

The story of a treaty having been agreed upon by the Cabinet, reviving the old Accessory Transit Grant, was without the slightest foundation except the wishes of interested parties, unless, indeed, the negotiation was concluded without Mr. BUCHANAN'S knowledge. There is no question that the Transit speculators had cooked up a project of a treaty with Mr. ISARRI, which the latter would have offered for consideration had he been received; and that is the flimsy basis upon which the story of an arrangement in Cabinet meeting was founded. It originated, I have reason to believe, with Mr. WHITE of your city, and undoubtedly deceived those who sent it to the Press.

Every hour's observation confirms me in the belief that the Administration sympathizes heartily in the contemplated movements of General WALKER in Nicaragua. Your readers may remember that in a little speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN at the Lord Mayor's dinner, given him just before he left London, he referred to the fillibustering movements with much complacency, claiming that they had been advantageous both to England and the United States. He has since said that he never was happier in any speech in his life, than he was in this allusion, which was well understood to contain a moderate expression of his fillibustering symptahies. The presence here, at this time, of General CAZNEAU, and other Walker sympathizers, is significant.

There is no reason to believe that the Administration will attempt to make any treaty with Mexico protecting or guaranteeing the new Tehuantepec Grant to the Louisiana Company, notwithstanding the scheme has earnest and interested advocates, who are personally very influential at the White House. The grant is looked upon here as valueless—as one under which it is impossible to build the railroad, even if men can be found to risk their capital in it. The political objection to it, however, will be paramount in Mr. BUCHANAN'S estimation—for a committal of our Government to the grant will involve a concession of our right peacefully to cross Tehuantepec with troops in time of war, and leave us dependant, in that respect, entirely upon the caprice of Mexico.

Engineer-in-Chief MARTIN will probably be removed on Monday next, when his four years term of service will expire. The appointment of his successor lies, probably, between Chief-Engineers GAY and ARCHBOLD; the chances of the latter being the best. Engineer GEORGE SEWELL is the candidate of the clique of speculators who have sought MARTIN'S removal for incorruptibility, and the appointment of anybody else than him will show that the Executive understands the motives of his backers, and will also be a partial triumph of the right. It is but just to Mr. SEWELL to say that I have no reason to suppose him interested in the personal schemes of those who hope to use the new Engineer-in-Chief for their own purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet taken any steps towards commencing work on the remaining four steam sloops-of-war, ordered to be built by the ast Congress. It certainly is desirable that this work be given out as early as possible, in order that it may afford a share of the relief which mechanics everywhere will need this Fall and Winter. New-York should insist on having one of the sloops constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Gen. DENVER, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned from his protracted official tour in the northwest. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The President has determined that one of the new sloops-of-war shall be built at Philadelphia.

The Naval Courts are still engaged on the cases of Captain SHAW, Lieutenant MURRAY and Midshipman BOHRER.

The Court of Claims has taken a recess for a few days, to bring up the back business. S.

THE SEA VIEW TRAGEDY.

Death Sentence of James P. Donnelly.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT, THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock, his Honor, PETER VREDENBURGH, presiding, assisted by Associate Judges FORMAN, THROCKMORTON and GIFFORD. After a call of the Jury pannel and officers, Mr. PARKER, the prosecutor, moved that JAS. P. DONNELLY, found guilty at the present term, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, be placed at the bar for sentence.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar. He came into Court, maintaining his usual composure.

When DONNELLY was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he arose in the dock, and spoke about ten minutes, in a clear and distinct voice, and in an eloquent manner. He declared his innocence in emphatic language, and said he was not "afraid to meet his God nor ALBERT S. MOSES," and that if what he uttered in regard to his innocence, was not true, then might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. He declared that in his dying hours *he* would not turn away from a woman who sought to administer to him the consolations of religion—alluding to the conduct charged against MOSES.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court proceeded to pass sentence. Judge FREDENBURGH said:

The Grand Jury of this county, Mr. DONNELLY, at the present term indicted you for the willful murder of ALBERT S. MOSES. The cause has been tried before a traverse jury, against whom you urged no exceptions. That jury, by their verdict have found that on the morning of the 1st of August last, you went into the room where the deceased was then asleep, and wounded him so that in a short time he died and that you are therefore guilty of murder of the first degree. The Court cannot say that they are dissatisfied with the verdict. Assuming it to be true, it is unnecessary to say to one of your education and intelligence, that its legal consequence is a social necessity. Appealing in the most solemn terms to Heaven, you now here assert your innocence. It *may* be so. Every human tribunal is liable to error. All this Court can do is to pray God to throw the light of truth over this transaction before the irrevocable catastrophe. No other alternative is left us but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth now here consider and adjudge that you, JAS. P. DONNELLY, be securely kept in the jail of the County of Monmouth until the 8th day of January next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution to be provided by the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, in a state of perfect composure. The crowd in attendance were more excited than he was.

A Bark Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The bark reported ashore this morning is the American bark *John Swasey*, from the coast of Africa for Salem. She lays well up on the beach.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Full List of Passengers by the lost Central America.

AMOUNT OF TREASURE LOST, $1,219,189

NAMES OF THE CONSIGNEES.

$1,664,200 BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall at 10 P. M., on the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana on the night of the 9th. Left Havana at 10 A. M. on the 11th, (having taken on board 300 tons coal) and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M. on the 10th.

She brings the California mails of Sept. 21—$1,664,200 in treasure on freight, and 728 passengers.

Oct. 5.—Left at Aspinwall, U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, to sail immediately on a short cruise.

Oct. 13, at 9:30 A. M., lat. 31 N., lon. 79 W., fell in with the wreck of a ship of about 500 tons, Eastern built, water-logged and deserted, foremast, maintopmast and bowsprit gone, spars drifting alongside, name gone from the stern, with the exception of O. N., (the termination of the name of her port,) metal letters. She had evidently been boarded, as her anchors, chains, sails, &c., were gone.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Geo. L. Stephens*, J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Sept. 21, at 10¼ A. M., and arrived at Panama Oct. 5 at 4 A. M., bringing 797 passengers and treasure, as follows, viz.:

For New-York	$1,383,829
For England	190,064
For Panama	10,000
Total	$1,683,893

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Northern Light*, for special favors.

The Passengers of the Lost Central America.

We have received by the *Northern Light* a full list of the passengers who were on board the lost steamship *Central America*, including those comprised in the supplementary way-bill, and those taken on board at Aspinwall. The names are as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

Judge Manson,
Mrs. Lockwood, daughter, and two children,
Mrs. B. Thayer, child, infant and servant,
Albert Priest,
Mr. Farmer,
A. J. Easton and wife,
F. S. Hawley, wife & 2 infants, nurse & servant,
Wm. McNeil and wife,
Capt. F. W. Badger & wife,
Mrs. F. A. Thomas,
E. Kirshfield,
M. Lasiski,
T. O'Neil,
G. G. Ridgway,
Peter Brown,
Wm. Birch and wife,
Mrs. Pahud, two children and infant,
Jabez Howes,
J. A. Foster,
N. Montgomery,
S. F. Parker,
J. N. Van Hagan, wife & infant,
Mrs. Eliza Carothers,
Samuel S. Shreve,
J. V. Dobbin,
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith,
J. Pell, wife and 2 infants,
C. A. Low,
G. C. Farnham,
S. D. Dement,
H. H. Childs,
M. White,
F. Jones and servant,
James E. Birch,
F. A. Bokee,
Mrs. J. McKim Bowley & 2 infants,
Dr. O. Harney,
A. J. Alston,
N. Sawyer,
Charles Gibb,
D. Yanney,
C. Moore,
A. Doud,
S. Aker,
A. B. Smith, wife, child, & 3 infants,
Theodore Paine,
H. D. Beach,
E. M. Williams,
Mr. Saroni,
Dr. J. Travis, wife and 2 infants,

SECOND CABIN.

D. B. Raassi,
Charles Blum,
D. Levick,
L. Fallon, daughter and infant,
G. N. Gaul,
M. Gittermann,
Robert Edmann,
J. F. Reed,
J. W. Tompkins,
Isaac N. Tompkins,
George Manott,
S. G. Wheelwright,
E. Strauss,
P. Holler,
L. Dorsey,
J. O. Stevens,
G. W. Hutchinson,
J. C. Clow,
Peter McChardy,
J. H. Adams,
H. B. Kent,
Mr. Barchman,
Geo. Lee,

STEERAGE.

W. B. Van Natter,
E. Ford,
A. W. Eastman,
F. Henry,
L. A. Follus,
A. P. Manlove,
W. P. Deshond,
J. Vanhorn,
C. Simon,
T. Sigel,
T. Ravenna,
R. E. Roberts,
W. Van Reed,
E. Spohn,
W. Flangan,
S. Caldwell,
G. Narramore,
D. H. C. Chapman,
J. Boynton.
C. McCormick,
P. Moran,
D. Moran,
J. Morris,
B. Sheldon,
W. Young,
W. Delyan,
J. McLelland,
R. C. Farnham.
J. Kerr,
J H. Foster,
P.. Kron,
Mr. McGrenery,
C. Berks,
J. Callakran,
B. L. Smith,
J. Schmendmann,
A. Stakl,
H. M. Fish,
J. Mangold,
H. Stinchfield,
W. Newman,
J. Chapman,
B. Segur, wife and infant,
Mr. Spaulding,
E. Wells,
T. Willett,
Mr. Maynard,
J. C. Mitchell,
T. Hicks,
H. Runnell,
E. Hibbs,
R. Short,
H. Frank,
C. Zimmerlin,
W. Falconer,
D. D. Smith,
H. Hutchinson,
W. Stevens,
R. Reese,
N. P. Sanborn,
W. M. Kendrick.
W. Bell,
W. Welge,
W. Lee,
W. Gorley,
W. Chase,
D. Buckway,
Mrs. E. O'Connor and son,
G. Ceyello,
F. Festu,
D. Casta,
L. Daley,
B. W. Bagwill,
A. Moseley,
D. Young,
B. Casey,
J. M. Casey.
A. Crist,
L. Gushee,
E. Crider,
B. Palmer,
R. Wilton,
D. H. Ridley,
H. A. Berry,
F. G. Van Waldheim,
Mr. Bactendzorff,
Mrs. Bull,
T. Ryan,
Jean P. Chaillan,
H. Frank,
F. Ash,
A. Mack,
E. Wiley,
J. H. Blackman,
Mr. Carter,
J. Wiley,
S. Richards,
James Whalen,
F. Barr,
S. Durett,
N. Barr,
J. Leech,
R. Hutchinson,
B. A. Anderson,
S. B. Murch,
W. Geary,
C. Gilkey,
J. B. Gilkey,
W. J. Reese,
J. Quencer,
G. Simon.
J. Woodworth,
C. Kilburn,
J. George,
D. Howe,
J. Chort,
W. Ede,
L. Davis,
D. Beaver,
R. L. Garrison,
R. H. Horn,
J. N. Horn,
B. P. Colt,
S. L. Gahn,
H. Hoadley,
Jas. Sullivan,
W. Browning,
Mrs. Shaw,
H. W. Croim.
H. Adams,
R. Reed,
J. Stetson,
J. Tanner,
J. D. Horne,
R. Wade,
A. F. Crowen.
L. Wood,
J. Emond,
L. Murray,
F. Murray,
A. Thebergo,
G. Hahn, wife and son.
G. Pope,
H. Hastings,
J. Kubbe,
J. Klus,
W. Prohert,
N. Lepper,
L. M. Young,
E. H. Burt,
M. L. McCloy,
P. Finnigan,
G. W. Brainard.
A. Greenlee,
S. Look,
P. S. Look,
C. Reed,
P. Butler,
J. W. Cross,
G. D. Sheppard,
H. D. Porter,
T. Barber,
C. Kirk,
D. Fisher, Jr.,
J. W. Sanborn,
J. Kay,
J. L. Weeks,
J. L. Buchanan,
S. B. Swan, wife & infant,
W. C. Owings,
C. H. Tuck,
Chas. Lagan,
H. Hart,
Mr. Villat,
Mr. Fletcher.
Mr. Shaw,
B. Loring,
J. Sawin,
S. Christman,
W. S. Eaton,
J. H. Ragland,
F. Simmons,
W. R. Fenner,
M. L. Montaguon,
R. J. White,
D. Willett,
J. Schuber,
T. R. Hughes,
H. Sibbot,
A. Closer,
L. Miller,
W. G. Berry,
J. Bround,
P. Lean,
Mr. Pullen,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Guild,
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Steward,
Thos. R. Blanton,
Mr. Blanton,
Mr. Querpon,
H. H. Bedell,
P. Pomery,
M. D. Spaulding,
V. Mitchell,
Mr. Haag,
John Harris,
R. Hodge,
C. McGugan,
H. Beashler,
Mr. Morse,
F. A. Wells,
E. Meron,
M. Murphy,
J. Stevens,
E. Luckeman,
M. Crimins,
P. Ball,
F. Mathy.
H. Hallard,
J. Rodwell and wife.
G. Lebse,
P. S. Smith,
J. Powell,
W. Burns,
J. E. Jones,
E. F. Jones,
H. F. Hoadley.
J. H. Strom,
R. P. Lugden,
Mr. Danberg,
J. Denman,
G. Bruyn,
O. McGuire,
John O'Conor,
A. Strueve,
R. Burdick,
E. Condos,
J. F. Hoagland,
Daniel Mahoney,
B. M. Lee,
J. N. Harrell,
D. Clark,
Mr. Pool,
John Taylor,

SUPPLEMENTARY WAY-BILL.

CABIN.

Mrs. Dr. Kittridge,
Chas. A. Vose,
R. T. Brown.

SECOND CABIN.

J. Bassford,
J. W. Mullen,
Noble Fish,
R. Richman,
J. N. Munger.

STEERAGE.

J. Meyer,
J. B. Wells,
H. G. Anderson,
H. H. Miller,
Mary Garnet,
Benjamin Hassey,
James Smith,
Mr. Anthony,
John Kelly,
J. B. Guerher,
D. Rutherford,
Thos. Brade and brother,
H. Kimball,
Mr. Robertson,
E. Frelerick,
J. Rubb,
J. Forrest,
P. Dugan,
J. R. Cheney,
D. Keer,
W. G. Thomas,
D. W. Foust,
L. A. Wells,
Charles Taylor,
J. Christie,
G. F. Goodnow,
T. McNash,
J. Lowenthal,
J. Wallace,
C. Pritchard,
M. Fredt,
R. W. Ogden and bro.,
H. Y. Cahell,
D. F. Shipman,
E. R. Merry,
T. B. Ball,
J. W. Anderson,
R. Taylor,
A. J. Goastree.

TICKETS SOLD AT ASPINWALL.

Señor José Leguin, Consul-General for Peru, in New-York.
Nicolas Tirado, his Secretary.
Adolfo Oltague and brother, of Peru.
Señor A. Richon, Consul of Belgium, at Lima, partner in the house of Montané & Co., Paris, from Peru for New-York.
J. A. Thune, for New-York.
Señor Escurda, for New-York.
S. de la Cova, infant and nurse, for Havana.
Dr. Corpancho, for Havana.
Santiago Olivia, for Havana.
C. de Lasola, for Havana.
Charles Taylor, for New-York.
J. McCarthy, for New-York.
F. M. B. Smith, for New-York.
William Graffus, for New-York.
Captain Walter G. Dyer, for New-York.
J. Sellamer, for New-York.
George Ganie, for New-Orleans.

STEERAGE.

Otis Barlow, New-York;
Jas. O. Neil, do.;
E. Flinader, Havana;
M. Bertand, New Orleans;
Frank Carpenter,
W. Hemmel,
Wm. Piasso,
Mr. Olfur,
A. Amm,
C. W. Griffeths.
T. J. Morris,
Wm. Osborn,
F. Griffith,
Thos. Maloney—32.

List of Treasure by the Lost Central America.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$243,300	Howes & Crowell	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	231,510	Treadwell & Co	10,028
Robb, Hallett & Co	136,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
Order	107,814	John Durand & Co	9,929
James Patrick	105,000	R. Measuler & O. Adams	6,500
Howland & Aspinw'l	67,479		
Duncan & Sherman	80,579	W. Appleton & Co	5,090
E. Kelly & Co	41,000	Z. Einstein & Bro	4,000
Freeman & Co	37,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,800
Ross, Falconer & Co	32,912	E. C. Knight & Co	2,620
F. M. Drexel	25,000	Henry Strybing	2,600
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	24,500	S. G. Hand & Co	2,500
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,028		
Total			$1,219,189

MARKS OF TREASURE CONSIGNED TO ORDER.

W. S. & Co	26,500	Allan McLane	10,000
S. & B	20,560	R. L. T	5,000
W. H. & Co	15,600	J. H. & B	3,364
"W" (in a diamond)	10,900	"L" in a diamond	3,000
H. & B	10,000	S. H. H. & Co	3,000

List of Treasure by the Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$238,500	G. B. Wilbur	20,000
Howland & Aspinwall	213,935	C. S. Brett	15,500
Am. Exchange B'k	181,000	Conroy & O'Conner	15,180
Order	128,378	Coleman, Bailey & Co	12,048
Duncan, Sherman & Co	122,057	H. S. Hallett	12,000
Robb, Hallett & Co	110,000	Wm. Heller & Co	9,000
James Patrick	84,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	8,400
E. Kelley & Co.	55,500	Howes & Crowell	6,061
W. T. Coleman & Co.	48,500	F. Einstein & Bro.	5,206
Freeman & Co	41,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	4,500
Van Vleck, Reid & Drexel	25,000	E. & J. Rosenfield	2,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	23,664	T. J. Hand & Co	2,000
FROM ASPINWALL.			
A. Belmont	$1,800	F. Sheiriot	400
McLean & Lintz	844	J. Avezzuna	400
L. Lansingburg & Bro.	650		
Total			$4,094
FROM HAVANA.			
Henry A. Coit	$85,000	Danl. Curtis & Co	6,124
Duney, Bro. & Co	70,000	B. Brandeis	5,500
J. M. Ceballos	53,000	Order	5,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	20,000	G. C. Lord & Co	3,995
Pesont & Bros	13,350	R. San Jurio	1,000
Benz & Ellini	6,450	Thos. Owen & Son	848
Total			$1,664,200

The California News.

We published on Wednesday morning a telegraphic summary of the California news, received by way of New-Orleans. Of the election, the result of which was then announced, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"We have not yet got full returns from some of the distant counties; but the vote about realizes our anticipations. So far as we are able to make it, the following is a correct summing up of the vote for the three gubernatorial candidates:

For Weller	48,000
For Bowie	13,314
For Stanly	19,399
Whole number of votes	86,322

By this there will be seen that there is a great falling off from the vote in the late Presidential contest, which was 110,217. The total vote cast for Governor will not exceed 90,000. WELLER gets some 11,000 majority over both BOWIE and STANLY—while STANLY'S majority over BOWIE is but little rising a thousand.

The majority in favor of paying the State debt is very decisive. Indeed but two counties (Santa Clara and Humboldt) voted in favor of repudiation.

Mining operations throughout the State were carried on as vigorously as ever. The various fluming companies on the rivers were getting fairly to work, and many of their enterprises were resulting successfully.

The crops throughout the State have generally been garnered in excellent condition.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

We condense from the *Bulletin*:

During the past fortnight our stocks of assorted merchandise have been swollen by the arrival of nearly one-third of the whole fleet which was advised as being on the way hither from home Atlantic ports. The imports, therefore, in some respects, have been very heavy, and have had a depressing influence upon the market, more particularly in Candles and Raw Spirits.

On the other hand, in the face of very considerable receipts of several descriptions of Provisions and Groceries the market has sustained itself remarkably well, and the jobbers have evinced somewhat more readiness in taking up desirable invoices.

The arrivals from the East have been the *Flying Dutchman* and *Flora Temple* from New-York; the *Fair Wind*, *Belvidere* and *Mary* from Boston. Three vessels from New York arrived just at the close of the preceding fortnight, and the sales made out of their cargoes are included in the operations of this fortnight.

☞ During the fog Wednesday morning the South Tenth-street ferry-boat *George Law* came in collision with the ship *Aramingo*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had a portion of her gentlemen's cabin carried away. The *A.* sustained no damage. The ferry-boat *George Washington*, of the same line, has completed her repairs, and resumed her usual trips yesterday afternoon.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Effects of our Financial Revulsion in England.

Political Results of the Imperial Meeting at Stuttgart.

Interesting Details of Indian News.

THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON DELHI.

Blockade of the Canton River.

CONSOLS 90 1-8 a 90 1-4.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. E. HIGGINS, from Havre and Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Vanderbilt* brings $20,000 in specie.

The mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes on the evening of the 2d, and proceeded to Havre.

The Calcutta letters and papers giving full details of the intelligence previously to hand had reached England.

The Emperor of the French left Stuttgart on the morning of the 29th ult., on his return to France.

The Emperors of Prussia and Austria met at Weimar on the 1st of October. The King of Saxony had not then arrived.

It is reported in Paris that the Isle de la Reunion, formerly Isle Bourbon, is to resume the name of Isle Bonaparte, which it bore under the first Empire.

From China we learn that Admiral SEYMOUR had resolved upon a blockade of the Canton river. Five hundred and twenty officers and men of the Royal Artillery had arrived, and were forthwith dispatched to Calcutta in the *Sampson*. Trade at Amoy was improving.

According to letters of the 24th September from Athens, the Greek Government had authorized the exportation of cereal crops, in consequence of the abundance of the harvest.

News from Constantinople of the 26th announces an approaching rearrangement of the diplomatic service in Turkey. It is well known that Prince CALLIMAKI is to relinquish the embassy at Vienna. SCHAMYL had made prisoner of the Governor of Khanatz, and an *émeute* had broken out in that district.

The Emperor of the French is reported to be intent on a personal meeting with all the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the English Government had given notice to the Prussian manufacturers of firearms that no more such articles will be allowed to enter the East Indies without special permission.

Dispatches from the French Minister in China represent the situation of affairs as unfavorable, and announce positively that the Court of Pekin will not agree to any arrangement.

A letter from Paris, of the 1st inst., states that the fact of the expulsion of refugees from Genoa was confirmed, by the publication of the names of those who had been so treated.

Constantinople letters and journals state that a new complication had arisen in that city touching Montenegro. A district of Albania having revolted, the Pasha of Scutari had taken measures to chastise the rebels, and sent three thousand men against them. Meanwhile, intelligence was received that the Montenegrins meditated a descent into the plains to succor the insurgents. As any interference with the Montenegrins would be unseasonable just now, the representatives of France, England and Austria, had held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recommended him to instruct the Pasha of Scutari to suspend his measures for the present.

The United States Consul at Southampton, Mr. WM. THOMSON, paid an official visit to the United States frigate *Plymouth*, in the Southampton waters, on the 2d instant. He was saluted on embarking and leaving, and entertained at a *dejeuner* on board. Captain DAHLGREN and his officers were invited to a banquet on the 3d, at Mr. R. ANDREWS' residence, at Winchester. The frigate was to leave on her return home on the 4th or 5th.

The English money market was more animated on the 2d. Consols closed at 90⅛@¼. India Stock, 207@210. Exchequer Bills 9s.@5s. discount.

The Financial Crisis.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 1.

The following letter relates to the affairs of a railroad which may be considered to offer a final test whether undertakings of this kind in the United States can, under any possible circumstances, prove remunerative. Some years back the railroads of America were considered to present all the elements of profit that could attach to such works. Their cost was comparatively low, only a single line of rails being used, while the outlay for land was merely nominal. The population followed them, they created their own towns, and, unembarrassed by the existence of any previous roads, they could run from point to point with little necessity for deviation. Locomotion was a habit of the people, and the accommodation required, as regarded the construction of the cars and the attendance at the stations, was of the least expensive description. There could, therefore, apparently be but one result, and all these facts were commonly urged to show that the shareholders in companies in Great Britain, where the conditions were altogether different, must not allow their expectations of profit to be based upon a standard so exceptional. But the experience of the past five years has altered the whole aspect of the case, and while a large proportion of the Western lines have become utterly bankrupt, there is, with the exception of those of the New-England States, scarcely an important railway throughout the Union that pays a satisfactory dividend, or in which there is any confidence that such distributions as take place are fairly made out of profits. Comparing the present market value of American and British railways with their cost, it would probably be found that the heaviest depreciation has occurred on the American side. The question has consequently been asked, can it be possible that railway enterprise in America has been injurious to the country, or that the people would have pushed it to the extent that has been witnessed if they had been unable to calculate it would prove remunerative? On the contrary, it is plain that almost all the wealth of the nation has been created by these means. Such, however, may have been the case, while the railways have been working at a loss. It is those who have bought up the bordering lands that have chiefly promoted the various undertakings, and it is in the advance of price from $1 25 to $20 or $100 per acre that they have found their dividends. The investor, looking to the railroad alone, has reaped nothing but disappointment, and it is this class, in the Atlantic cities and in Europe, that has been impoverished, while the Western speculators have realized abundant fortunes. In some instances, not only has the railway been thus made for the land, but it has been so worked by all the parties on the line, through a system of free passes, nominal freight charges, and other contrivances in favor of the local farmers and land jobbers, as to shut out all possibility of a surplus revenue. Latterly, owing to many companies having been brought to the last stage of insolvency, some of these abuses have been checked, and the present crisis will, perhaps, lead to a vigorous attempt at general reform. The problem will then be settled whether American railways, simply as railways, can be trusted, even under the best circumstances, to pay a dividend commensurate to the general rate of interest obtainable in that country by the employment of capital in other ways. Meanwhile, there is one undertaking—the Illinois Central, referred to in the subjoined communication—the proprietors of which are placed in the true position of being landholders as well as railway construc-

The New-York Times.

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THE HARD TIMES.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

The Gold Going Back to the Savings Banks ---The Effect of the Revulsion on Tradesmen, &c., &c.

The old lady who thanked her stars that she had borrowed money enough to pay all her debts, did not meet her sisterhood with half so radiant a face as man yesterday met his brother man. The weather was unpropitious. In ordinary circumstances it would have given any one the blues. But there was a general feeling abroad that we had touched bottom in the financial crisis,—that the worst was over,—that it might be up-hill work for some time longer, but still it was up hill and not down—that those who had braved the storm so far would have little difficulty in getting along into absolute fair weather. So, notwithstanding one of the most miserable, drizzling, Scotch-misty, London-cockney days of the season, there were more "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," more laughter and honest mirth in the street, than we have noticed for some time. People whose pockets had been so constipated that you thought them fastened with a padlock rather than a button, actually asked you—an occasional tippler—as you passed the gilded saloon, to step in and "enjoy" with them.

In honest seriousness, the times yesterday, notwithstanding the weather, were provocative of a great deal of good feeling. People got out of the wood, and saw the path—a little crooked it might be—plain before them. Stocks had risen from 5 to 10 per cent., the principal rise being in the six per cents. of the State of New-York, upon which our free bank circulation is based. Was not that an improvement? And then, every honest one-dollar bill, State or City issue, went for a dinner, and the change in silver, with no suspicion on the part of the waiter. The general suspension of the Banks restored confidence, though no one could tell why, and gave an impetus to beef and mutton.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run upon the Savings Banks has ceased. Nearly every one who had money in these institutions was aware, when the Banks opened yesterday morning, of the adoption of the 10 per cent. rule, and consequently very few demands for money were made, except by those who wanted it for use. It is now pretty generally understood that money is a good deal safer stowed away in the vaults of the Savings Banks, or invested in property worth double its value, and drawing interest at the same time, than when tied up in a bag and laid behind one's pillow, to give a man the nightmare.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

This Bank was open for four hours yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The excitement had all died away. Business was conducted with the usual regularity. There was no unusual jostling and crowding, and comparatively few gaping bystanders. A good deal of money was brought back by depositors who had drawn it, but too hastily, when the panic was at its height. One man drew $1,864 in gold the other day, and borrowed a bag from the Paying Teller to carry it home in. Yesterday he came up to the desk. "I borrowed a bag of you the other day," said he. "Well, I know you did," said the Teller, "and it's about time you brought it back." "Here it is," said the man, holding it up, "and it's full of gold, just as you gave it to me. I took it home, and I couldn't sleep, so I've brought it back again." And the quondam disciple of the principle which has obtained for for a few days past—"every man has his own Savings Bank"—placed the gold on the counter, had a note of it entered in his pass-book, and went on his way rejoicing. Yesterday there were

155 drafts	$6,796 78
30 deposits	5,150 00
Excess of drafts over deposits	$1,646 78

This shows a very different balance from that exhibited a day or two since. The in-door tide has turned, and the Directors prophesy that the principal portion of the moneys recently withdrawn will soon be brought back for deposit; the depositors, losing their interest money, will have been the most injured by the temporary withdrawal of their funds. The general rule yesterday was to pass out only 10 per cent. of each man's deposits, but in individual instances, where the money appeared to be needed and not called for by persons under the influence of the panic, a larger per centage, often the whole amount called for, was paid.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no unusual demand at the other Banks; on the contrary, considerable money was deposited in several of them, and many new accounts opened. The Mariners' Savings Institution, No. 27 Third-avenue, was open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. During this time only ten drafts were made, amounting in all to [illegible] at this Bank and at many of the others during the height of the run on the Bowery Savings Bank, gold apparently just withdrawn from some other institution, was deposited. At the East River Savings Bank, $800 was paid out and $400 or $500 deposited yesterday. At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank $2,100 was paid out and $1,100 deposited. At the Dry Dock and Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Banks the amounts withdrawn bore about the same proportion to the amounts deposited. The people are bringing back the specie, which was withdrawn in hopes of obtaining a per centage for it in Wall-street, as well as that which was taken out for fear it would be lost. Some of the brokers tell us that a good many Irishmen had come to them with gold before the Banks suspended, and offered to sell it to them. They were generally admonished that the best thing they could do was to take it back to the Savings Banks, and a good many of them have done so. At the Bleecker-street Savings Bank the crowd was small compared with that of Wednesday, and the officers think there will be no further trouble. The depositors have got over their panic, and seem to share in the universal belief that better times are at hand. The Broadway Savings experienced no run. Things are evidently settling down into their natural order.

POPULAR EFFECTS OF THE REVULSION.

GOING BACK HOME.

The prospect of hard times for the coming Winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship for Liverpool now has all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes applying for opportunities to work their passage, who have not money to pay it. The Captain of the *Yorkshire* says he has had applications from at least a hundred persons to work their passage to Liverpool. He has about 50 passengers engaged, and will carry 90, all he can accommodate; he could have 150 if he could accommodate so many.

By the Black Ball Line ship *Isaac Wright*, Oct 1, there were 100; by the *Isaac Webb*, Oct. 8, 110; by the *Great Western*, on the 15th of September, 140—each ship having all she could accommodate. They have never known so many passengers going to England as now. The cabin fare is $25, and steerage $18.

THE LARGE FACTORIES, &C.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, iron-safe manufacturers, have their factory in Elizabeth-street. They also have a lock-factory connected with the same establishment. Previous to the present financial crisis they employed in the safe-factory about 70 men. Two weeks ago they dismissed 20 men. They expected before this time to be compelled to dismiss the remainder, as they only kept them to finish up an order for thirty-four safes to be sent to Australia. According to present indications they think it not improbable that they will have to take on again some of the dismissed men to meet the constant orders that are sent in for small safes, especially within the last three days, since the run was commenced on the City Banks. Mr. VALENTINE attributes these orders to the fact that a great many individuals having drawn large quantities of gold from the Banks, desire a secure place to put it in, and prefer to go to the expense of a private safe rather than trust to Banks.

At the lock-foundry of VALENTINE & BUTLER, the entire old force, 20 men, are still kept at work on their "proof-burglar lock." Mr. VALENTINE says that just now there is a pretty active rush for these locks, in view of an active Winter for burglars. If the rush continues, he will be obliged to increase his working men.

B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-street, have their manufacturing dépôt in Brooklyn, corner Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. They used to employ 82 men, and now only employ 5 men. Half of those discharged were men of families. The 5 men at work are only engaged in finishing up a few safes, and, when they are completed, they will be discharged. This firm have a large stock of safes on hand, and intend to wait the disposal of these before making any more. They complain that they have no orders, and that business, as far as selling is concerned, has been tumbled down to zero.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, whose safe-dépôt is at No. 192 Pearl-street, and factory at No. 62 Commerce-street, has reduced his number of workmen from 70 to 35 men. He has received within the last three days a number of orders for small safes, but for two weeks no orders have been received for large ones, except an order for six to Cuba.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., printers, stationers and lithographers, have three buildings in which they carry on their business, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-street and No. 79 Pine-street. They employ 230 men, women and boys, and have not discharged a single hand nor made any reduction in wages. Instead of dull times, they say that business is livelier with them now than it has been for months. Failures, assignments and suspensions create a special demand for new blank-books, posters, &c. Now is also a harvest-time for them on catalogues of sales of assigned and other property. Owing to the special demand in this line they keep work going all night, and furnish employment for 70 extra men.

The HECKERS employ 250 men at their flour mills in Cherry-street. They have discharged no hands and do not expect to discharge any. They turn out 1,100 barrels of flour a day, and have sold more flour during the past two weeks than any three weeks previous for several months—the fall in prices and the abundance of gold accounting for it.

SUMMARY.

We give below a statement of the number of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity since the beginning of the crisis, as far as our reporters, by visiting the various establishments, have been able to ascertain. We do not reprint the data from which our previous compilations were made, but merely the total number, as corrected by our correspondents:

Number of persons discharged, previously reported in the TIMES	11,009
Deduct for corrections since made	338
Leaves	10,671
From other iron-foundries, brass-foundries and boiler-works since visited	595
The Methodist Book concern	205
Valentine & Butler, safes	20
Wilder, safes	77
Patrick, safes	35
Bowen & McNamee, dry goods	20
In Brooklyn.	
Pump-makers	30
Brass and iron-foundries	130
Boiler-makers and machinists	52
Miscellaneous places visited	70
In Jersey City.	
Foundries and boiler-manufactories	88
Miscellaneous places visited	475
Total	12,468

HOTELS AND THE PANIC.

Mr. CLAPP, the proprietor of the Everett House, has taken the initiative in reducing the terms of subsistence at the large hotels in the City. He has announced that instead of $2 50 per day, he will only charge $2. This is the installment of what was hoped for, in all departments of living during the coming Winter. Mr. CLAPP's decision, however, appears to have taken our other hotel-keepers by surprise. We paid some of them a visit yesterday, but could not ascertain that they had made up their minds what to do, and they were rather jealous of any inquisition into their proceedings. The public may be comforted with the assurance that provisions will be cheap, whether the hotels reduce their tariff of prices, or sustain them. But, before many days, we shall probably find them all following the example of the Everett House, or, what is still more likely, and far more profitable for landlords, and grateful for boarders, abolishing the *table d' hote*—the expensive feeding by rote, shoveling in the viands in narrow intervals, with wide margins of waiting for servants—and establishing "the European plan." When landlords let us eat what we choose, and only pay for what we eat, their profits will be larger, and our expenses less.

OYSTERS AND THE PANIC.

The restaurants and the refectories of the City feel the effects of the panic almost as much as the other establishments. Men's appetites are accommodated with fewer viands, in times like these. In the oyster saloons, we are informed that the receipts are fully one-third less than they were a few weeks ago, without taking into consideration the present propitious season for oyster eating, when those bivalvular delicacies are most inviting, and when, consequently, the receipts under usual circumstances would be three times as large as in the latter part of August or the early part of September. Yet the merchants of oysters, who deliver them to our Broadway saloons, have not, as yet, thought it necessary to lower the wholesale prices. City Island has not, as yet, felt the effects of the panic, and as they never read newspapers in that Robinson Crusoe spot, it may be some time before they find it out. In the meantime, they keep up the price of oysters, although the appetites or the pockets of purchasers are rather turned against such luxuries.

LAGER BIER AND THE HARD TIMES.

For curiosity, we dropped in among the lager-bier venders, and found that the hard times affected them considerably. The Germans are notably prudent people, and much as they love lager bier, they love money, and especially specie currency, better. The lager-bier retail business has fallen off one-third, within the last two weeks, but the landlords express their confidence,—knowing the Teutonic appetite, that with the least show of a better state of things, the consumption will be renewed, and Gambrinus, the tutelary saint of lager bier, will, like King Richard, be "himself again." The lager-bier breweries are now brewing their Winter stock, and we do not hear, either in those up-town, or on Staten Island, or Long Island, that any reduction in the usual quantity is contemplated.

THE BANKS IN COURT.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE POWERS OF RECEIVERS—THE ISLAND CITY BANK.

Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman and J. A. Davenport vs. The Island City Bank.—A judgment against the defendants had been taken by default, but before it was entered a stay of proceedings was obtained. The attorneys for the bank subsequently consented to vacate this stay; and yesterday application was made to enter judgment.

His Honor refused to allow it to be done, on the ground that the appointment of a Receiver deprived the attorneys of the Bank of all power in the premises, and rendered their consent void. Application must be made to the Receiver, who alone has power to waive the stay; as, by law, the Corporation was dead, and the Receiver was to act for it.

MOTION FOR RECEIVER FOR THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—MOTION DENIED.

Subsequent to the action with reference to the suspended banks taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wednesday an application was made before Judge Roosevelt, on behalf of John Livingston, for an order against the Bank of New-York, to show cause why one or more receivers should not be appointed for that institution.

The Judge denied the motion, but took the papers for the purpose of examining them.

Mr. Livingston is a holder of two $100 bank bills of the Bank of New-York.

Judge Roosevelt remarked yesterday, that in this case he proposed to give a more judicial form to the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court in their informal consultation yesterday, as to this class of cases. He intended to take further time to look into the matter, and ascertain precisely the statute law bearing upon the subject. At present he would only say, it was clear to his mind that no such receiver can be appointed.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK.

In the matter of the application of Charles F. Chaplin and others vs. The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island—The following are the facts of the case, as stated by plaintiffs' counsel:

Three certified checks on the Bank were refused payment, and the plaintiffs issued execution; and when the Sheriff went to serve it, he was shown an assignment, and plaintiffs made an application for a Receiver, in order to set aside the assignment. The plaintiffs obtained an order for a Receiver, returnable on the 6th inst.; and also an injunction against the Bank.

The case coming up on the 6th inst. was adjourned to the 9th inst., and then again adjourned to the 13th. On that day the Bank appeared by its counsel, and denied its insolvency. Judge Davies then ordered the case to be adjourned over till to-day, and issued an order that the President and Cashier of the Bank should appear, and be examined in relation to the assets of the Bank. In the meantime proceedings were taken by the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge Birdseye; the Bank was declared insolvent, and Mr. Orrin Beach, its cashier, was appointed receiver. The case coming on to-day, and Mr. Beach not appearing in person, according to the order, an application was made for an attachment against him for contempt. The Court granted it, making it returnable on the 16th inst. The President is not included in the writ, as he was not served with the order.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 P. M., the President, Mr. CLANCY, in the Chair. Among the petitions presented was the following, from STEPHEN H. BRANCH, through Alderman GRIFFITH, for moneys loaned the Common Council. It was sent to the Committee on Finance:

BRANCH'S PETITION.

To his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that he was employed by the Common Council a secretary and associate counsel in the alien and contumacious suits against GEORGE W. MATSELL and WM. MACKELLAR; that he labored very hard, devoted nearly two years, to the entire neglect of avocations on which he relied for subsistence; borrowed $1,720 from ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS, THOMAS CHRISTY, Chief-Engineer ALFRED CARSON, SAMUEL SNEDEN, WM. CURTIS NOYES and GEORGE STEERS, which, with $280 of his own funds, he spent in the prosecution; that the above parties hold his notes for $1,600; that GEORGE STEERS is dead, and he is indebted to his widow and three little orphans; that the Comptroller has paid, by your direction, the bill of EDWARD VAN RANST, which your petitioner contracted for conveying the witnesses from Bloomingdale and other localities to the City Hall; that his health is bad; that he has poor relations depending on his feeble exertions for support; that the present depression of every pursuit has crippled his resources, and he implores you to restore the money he loaned you in more auspicious days; that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of paying him $4,500 for services, and the money he loaned you; but if you will pay him what he spent in the prosecution of MATSELL and MACKELLAR, amounting to $2,000, he will give you the balance of $2,500 for nearly two years of laborious services; that if you will kindly grant his petition he will cherish you as his heart's blood until he dies. And your petitioner will ever pray.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Resolutions were presented from several members of the Board providing for the places at which the polls are to be established for the ensuing election. These were adopted.

A remonstrance was presented by the Aldermen of the Twenty-first Ward, signed by a large number of citizens, against permitting the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to enter the City with their steam-engines below Forty-second-street.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The document from the Board of Councilmen in favor of placing a fire telegraph in the City Hall, and providing that the Mayor shall be authorized to appoint two operators for the same, was favorably considered, and a concurrence with the other Board recommended by the Committee to whom it had been referred.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the Commissioner's report, on the ground that it was meant simply to empower the Mayor to appoint two of his political adherents to the situations created by it.

Alderman ADAMS vehemently asserted the propriety of a concurrence with the other Board in the matter. If it were meant even to give places to two politicians, well and good. It was right that room should be made for them, even if they were good Democrats who had been turned out of the Police by Black Republican legislation. He believed that room would soon be made for more, if we were to place any reliance in the election reports that were reaching us from neighboring States.

The report was adopted.

PUBLIC WORKS AS A RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

An ordinance was presented by the Committee on Finance in favor of another issue of stock to the amount of $100,000 for the improvement of the Central Park.

The passage of the ordinance was advocated by Alderman STEERS and others, as a measure calculated to afford relief to indigent laborers, now out of employment, and sure to become a burden on the community if the means of employment thus suggested were not provided for them.

Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT opposed the immediate adoption of the report, as such action would not only be premature but injudicious.

Alderman WILSON moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed till the meeting on Monday, for which it should be made the special order. Carried.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND CANVASSERS.

The lists of Election Inspectors and Canvassers for the various Wards, as prepared and passed by the Board of Councilmen, were brought up for approval, and, with a few exceptions, were concurred in.

The poll lists were then taken up and disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

Feeling of Country Merchants.

Many of the large City merchants whom the pressure of the times forces to suspend payment, receive from their country customers very striking evidences of their good will. One of our firms sends us the following copy of a letter from one of their country customers:

CHAMPLAIN, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

I received your letter this morning, and hasten to answer. I this day send you by express $230, and hope every customer you have may put his hand to the plow and help his friends. If we do what perhaps we may do, it will help our friends and will not harm us. I hope and pray, gentlemen, you may swing clear and come out triumphant. This is my worst wish for you. I shall be in your City in a short time. Yours, &c., WM. ALLASON.

The HARPERS have received many kind and friendly offers, of which the following is a specimen:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIRS: Should you want any more goods in our line, you will please send for them as usual.

Your credit at our house is the same as heretofore, and you shall have the stock at the lowest rates, and on the usual time. Yours, very truly,

A. L. DENNIS & CO.

To Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Oct. 15. Great match for $5,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Geo. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern*....Received forfeit
W. PEABODY, blk. g. *Young America*.......Paid forfeit

For this trot each horse had been in training three months or more. Both came to the score in fine condition, and stripped to the entire satisfaction of the backers. Large sums were bet on each. By the way, *Lantern's* backers pulled out their "money," it was evident they had the points. They bet $100 to $20 on him as long as they could get a bet. It was reported last week that *Young America* was ailing, and this report had led persons to suppose that he would forfeit, though the horse was looked upon by his owner, M. V. B. MONOT, as invincible. On scoring two or three times, it was evident that he was lame, and his owner paid forfeit.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, Oct. 14; match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Cudny*	1	1	2	1
P. VORHIS, g. g. *Honest Peter*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:41¼—2:43—2:41—2:39.

RED HOUSE TROTTING-COURSE, HARLEM—Landlord's stakes, $600; Friday, Oct. 9, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle.

C. CORSON, s. m. *Phebe*	1	1	1
P. HELMES, b. g. *Stephen*	2	2	2
C. BROOKS, b. g. *Sylvan Shore*	3	3	3
Mr. LEONN, s. g. *Hard Stone*	4	4	d.

Time—2:58½—2:51—2:53.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Oct. 8; purse and stake $300; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. PIFFER, b. m. *Belle of Portland*	3	3	3	0	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	1	2	1	0	2
D. TALLMAN, bl. g. *Humming Bird*	2	1	2	dr.	

Time—2:32½—2:33½—2:35—2:35—2:35.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Negotiations—Fillibustering Views of the Administration.

The Engineer Corps—Sloops of War, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

Mr. ISARRI, who claimed to represent the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, has realized the uncertainty of human hopes. A few days ago it seemed to be a settled thing that he was to be received, and his Government recognized at once. He was unable, however, to present satisfactory credentials, and all his hopes are blasted. It is his purpose to return to Central America by the steamer of the 20th, and there is little probability that anybody will be received here as a representative of Nicaragua, until General WALKER shall have sent a candidate, or the Administration becomes better satisfied than at present, that he will fail in the effort to Americanize his "adopted country."

The story of a treaty having been agreed upon by the Cabinet, reviving the old Accessory Transit Grant, was without the slightest foundation except the wishes of interested parties, unless, indeed, the negotiation was concluded without Mr. BUCHANAN's knowledge. There is no question that the Transit speculators had cooked up a project of a treaty with Mr. ISARRI, which the latter would have offered for consideration had he been received; and that is the flimsy basis upon which the story of an arrangement in Cabinet meeting was founded. It originated, I have reason to believe, with Mr. WHITE of your city, and undoubtedly deceived those who sent it to the Press.

Every hour's observation confirms me in the belief that the Administration sympathizes heartily in the contemplated movements of General WALKER in Nicaragua. Your readers may remember that in a little speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN at the Lord Mayor's dinner, given him just before he left London, he referred to the fillibustering movements with much complacency, claiming that they had been advantageous both to England and the United States. He has since said that he never was happier in any speech in his life, than he was in this allusion, which was well understood to contain a moderate expression of his fillibustering sympathies. The presence here, at this time, of General CAZNEAU, and other Walker sympathizers, is significant.

There is no reason to believe that the Administration will attempt to make any treaty with Mexico protecting or guaranteeing the new Tehuantepec Grant to the Louisiana Company, notwithstanding the scheme has earnest and interested advocates, who are personally very influential at the White House. The grant is looked upon here as valueless—as one under which it is impossible to build the railroad, even if men can be found to risk their capital in it. The political objection to it, however, will be paramount in Mr. BUCHANAN's estimation—for a committal of our Government to the grant will involve a concession of our right peacefully to cross Tehuantepec with troops in time of war, and leave us dependant, in that respect, entirely upon the caprice of Mexico.

Engineer-in-Chief MARTIN will probably be removed on Monday next, when his four years term of service will expire. The appointment of his successor lies, probably, between Chief-Engineers GAY and ARCHBOLD; the chances of the latter being the best. Engineer GEORGE SEWELL is the candidate of the clique of speculators who have sought MARTIN's removal for incorruptibility, and the appointment of anybody else than him will show that the Executive understands the motives of his backers, and will also be a partial triumph of the right. It is but just to Mr. SEWELL to say that I have no reason to suppose him interested in the personal schemes of those who hope to use the new Engineer in-Chief for their own purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet taken any steps towards commencing work on the remaining four steams loops-of-war, ordered to be built by the last Congress. It certainly is desirable that this work be given out as early as possible, in order that it may afford a share of the relief which mechanics everywhere will need this Fall and Winter. New-York should insist on having one of the sloops constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Gen. DENVER, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned from his protracted official tour in the northwest. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The President has determined that one of the new sloops-of-war shall be built at Philadelphia.

The Naval Courts are still engaged on the cases of Captain SHAW, Lieutenant MURRAY and Midshipman BOHRER.

The Court of Claims has taken a recess for a few days, to bring up the back business. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed instructions to be issued to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis and to the agents, to proceed forthwith to remove all intruders upon the Delaware Indians' Reserve in Kansas. The War Department has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to the commanding officers of the troops in that Territory, and it is expected that they will be prepared to coöperate with the agent of the Indian office by the time their services will become necessary. Secretary THOMPSON says that the integrity of the Indian Territory must, at all hazards, be preserved.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Pennsylvania State election are so completely one-sided that little interest is felt in the details. The majority for Gen. PACKER and all the rest of the Democratic ticket is likely to be between forty and fifty thousand, and in each branch of the Legislature the Democrats will probably have two-thirds of the members. We subjoin a summary of the reported majorities in various counties:

MAJORITIES FOR PACKER OVER WILMOT.

Berks	6,000	Bucks	1,000
Clinton	400	Lycoming	1,500
Cambria	1,200	Lehigh	1,000
Northampton	3,000	Montour	600
Perry	400	Columbia	1,200
Centre	700	Snyder	160
Philadelphia	17,000	Montgomery	2,000
Bedford	600	Carbon	600
Cumberland	400	Dauphin	100
Luzerne	1,500	Schuylkill	3,000
York	2,000	Westmoreland	800
Dauphin	300	Franklin	400
Fayette	500		

MAJORITIES FOR WILMOT OVER PACKER.

Alleghany	1,500	Indiana	1,000
Lancaster	1,000	Delaware	100
Susquehanna	700		

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Highland County—400 majority for PAYNE.

Brown County—(4 towns to hear from)—400 for PAYNE.

Athens County—500 for CHASE.

Clark County—850 for CHASE.

In fifty counties CHASE loses 9,000, as compared with FREMONT's vote. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Sixty-two Counties in the State have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 10,561. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority, but their gains are not large enough to make it certain.

MISSISSIPPI STATE ELECTION.

The election in Mississippi, on the 5th instant, was for Governor, a Legislature, and members of Congress. The only accounts received are through Mobile and Memphis papers of the 7th, and show large Democratic majorities. In the Fourth District, Mr. SINGLETON, (Dem.,) is elected to Congress over Mr. LAKE, (Am.,) the late member. In Tippah and Marshall Counties the entire Democratic ticket is elected by large majorities. There are no other returns.

THE SEA VIEW TRAGEDY.

Death Sentence of James P. Donnelly.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT, THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock, his Honor, PETER VREDENBURGH, presiding, assisted by Associate Judges FORMAN, THROCKMORTON and GIFFORD. After a call of the Jury pannel and officers, Mr. PARKER, the prosecutor, moved that JAS. P. DONNELLY, found guilty at the present term, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, be placed at the bar for sentence.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar. He came into Court, maintaining his usual composure.

When DONNELLY was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he arose in the dock, and spoke about ten minutes, in a clear and distinct voice, and in an eloquent manner. He declared his innocence in emphatic language, and said he was not "afraid to meet his God nor ALBERT S. MOSES," and that if what he uttered in regard to his innocence, was not true, then might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. He declared that in his dying hours *he* would not turn away from a woman who sought to administer to him the consolations of religion—alluding to the conduct charged against MOSES.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court proceeded to pass sentence. Judge FREDENBURGH said: The Grand Jury of this county, Mr. DONNELLY, at the present term indicted you for the willful murder of ALBERT S. MOSES. The cause has been tried before a traverse jury, against whom you urged no exceptions. That jury, by their verdict have found that on the morning of the 1st of August last, you went into the room where the deceased was then asleep, and wounded him so that in a short time he died and that you are therefore guilty of murder of the first degree. The Court cannot say that they are dissatisfied with the verdict. Assuming it to be true, it is unnecessary to say to one of your education and intelligence, that its legal consequence is a social necessity. Appealing in the most solemn terms to Heaven, you now here assert your innocence. It *may* be so. Every human tribunal is liable to error. All this Court can do is to pray God to throw the light of truth over this transaction before the irrevocable catastrophe. No other alternative is left us but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth now here consider and adjudge that you, JAS. P. DONNELLY, be securely kept in the jail of the County of Monmouth until the 8th day of January next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the fore noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution to be provided by the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, in a state of perfect composure. The crowd in attendance were more excited than he was.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Hon. N. P. Banks on Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

In the face of a drizzling rain and thick fog, Faneuil Hall was crowded to-night to hear the address of the Hon. N. P. BANKS, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, on financial affairs.

The meeting was a political one, but the announcement that the distinguished gentlemen would devote most of his address to the causes and remedies of the present all absorbing financial convulsion filled the Hall early with people of every shade of politics and social position.

Hon. JOHN A. WILKINS presided and introduced Mr. BANKS, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. BANKS then proceeded to address the meeting at great length.

American Nomination for State Senator.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The American Senatorial Convention for the Rensselaer and Washington District, to-day nominated Hon. JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Washington County, for State Senator.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 15.

An important Railroad Convention met here last night. The attendance was very full. The Committees appointed will report to-day. The object of the Convention is to reduce the speed of trains, increase the rates of fare, disperse foreign agents, and cut off dead-heads.

A British Bark Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15.

A British bark or ship, from the Coast of Africa, with a cargo of palm oil, is reported ashore on the south side of the bar. No particulars have yet been received.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The bark reported ashore this morning is the American bark *John Swasey*, from the coast of Africa, for Salem. She lays well up on the beach.

The Schooner C. F. A. Cole Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *C. F. A. Cole*, hence for New-Bedford, corn ladened, went ashore on the 10th inst. on Hog Island. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. The schooner was insured at Philadelphia, and the cargo at New-Bedford.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The U. S. M. steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York this afternoon.

Naval.

FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—The departure of the *Merrimac* from Boston has been delayed until to-day, when, without doubt, this noble frigate will leave for the waters of the Pacific. It is possible that the *Merrimac* may never again visit us, as a Navy Yard has been established on Mare Island, San Francisco harbor, where our national vessels can be overhauled and repaired, and where the razee *Independence* is laid up in ordinary.

Lieutenant GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, of Portland, recently Light House Inspector of the First (Maine) District, has received the appointment of First Lieutenant of the Charleston Navy Yard, and will report himself accordingly. Lieut. PREBLE is a nephew of the late Commander PREBLE, and has himself seen much active sea service.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander FERRAND, which recently returned to Portsmouth leaking badly, has been repaired, and on the 7th inst. sailed for Brazil, to resume her place on that station.

The principal officers of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, fitting out for the African Squadron at the Brooklyn Yard, are Commander TOTTEN, Lieutenants WINDER, NICHOLSON, WEST, BRAINE and FITZHUGH. Surgeon THOMLY, Assistant-Surgeon VAN RIBBER and Acting-Master SELDRIDGE.

A GOOD PASSAGE.—The famous clipper-ship *Crusader*, Capt. EATON, from Valparaiso *via* Talcahuano, arrived at Boston Monday afternoon, having made the passage in 71 days. She is said to be the most costly ship of her size in the country, having been built by the day, of the best materials, under the immediate superintendence of her owner, W. W. GODDARD, Esq. As usual, she is in beautiful order, and as such reflects great credit on her captain, officers and crew. Her cargo is very valuable, consisting principally of copper.

THIEVES ARE BOLD NOW-A-DAYS.—Yesterday afternoon, while Dr. A. K. GARDNER was inside one of the plate-glass front stores on Broadway, a thief entered his carriage, that was standing at the door, drove off, and has not been heard of since. A few weeks ago, Dr. SAYRE's horse and carriage were stolen in like manner at noon, on Broadway. The thief in his case, however, had the impudence when discovered, to ask a quarter for the trouble of returning the horse; he caught it, he said, while it was running away.

☞ During the fog Wednesday morning the South Tenth-street ferry-boat *George Law* came in collision with the ship *Aramingo*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had a portion of her gentlemen's cabin carried away. The *A.* sustained no damage. The ferry-boat *George Washington*, of the same line, has completed her repairs, and resumed her usual trips yesterday afternoon.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Effects of our Financial Revulsion in England.

Political Results of the Imperial Meeting at Stuttgart.

Interesting Details of Indian News.

THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON DELHI.

Blockade of the Canton River.

CONSOLS 90 1-8 a 90 1-4.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. E. HIGGINS, from Havre and Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Vanderbilt* brings $20,000 in specie.

The mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes on the evening of the 2d, and proceeded to Havre.

The Calcutta letters and papers giving full details of the intelligence previously to hand had reached England.

The Emperor of the French left Stuttgart on the morning of the 29th ult., on his return to France.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Weimar on the 1st of October. The King of Saxony had not then arrived.

It is reported in Paris that the Isle de la Reunion, formerly Isle Bourbon, is to resume the name of Isle Bonaparte, which it bore under the first Empire.

From China we learn that Admiral SEYMOUR had resolved upon a blockade of the Canton river. Five hundred and twenty officers and men of the Royal Artillery had arrived, and were forthwith dispatched to Calcutta in the *Sampson*. Trade at Amoy was improving.

According to letters of the 24th September from Athens, the Greek Government had authorized the exportation of cereal crops, in consequence of the abundance of the harvest.

News from Constantinople of the 26th announces an approaching rearrangement of the diplomatic service in Turkey. It is well known that Prince CALLIMAKI is to relinquish the embassy at Vienna. SCHAMYL had made prisoner of the Governor of Khanatz, and an *émeute* had broken out in that district.

The Emperor of the French is reported to be intent on a personal meeting with all the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the English Government had given notice to the Prussian manufacturers of firearms that no more such articles will be allowed to enter the East Indies without special permission.

Dispatches from the French Minister in China represent the situation of affairs as unfavorable, and announce positively that the Court of Pekin will not agree to any arrangement.

A letter from Paris, of the 1st inst., states that the fact of the expulsion of refugees from Genoa was confirmed, by the publication of the names of those who had been so treated.

Constantinople letters and journals state that a new complication had arisen in that city touching Montenegro. A district of Albania having revolted, the Pasha of Scutari had taken measures to chastise the rebels, and sent three thousand men against them. Meanwhile, intelligence was received that the Montenegrins meditated a descent into the plains to succor the insurgents. As any interference with the Montenegrins would be unseasonable just now, the representatives of France, England and Austria, had held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recommended him to instruct the Pasha of Scutari to suspend his measures for the present.

The United States Consul at Southampton, Mr. WM. THOMSON, paid an official visit to the United States frigate *Plymouth*, in the Southampton waters, on the 2d instant. He was saluted on embarking and leaving, and entertained at a *dejeuner* on board. Captain DAHLGREN and his officers were invited to a banquet on the 3d, at Mr. R. ANDREWS' residence, at Winchester. The frigate was to leave on her return home on the 4th or 5th.

The English money market was more animated on the 2d. Consols closed at 90⅛@¼. India Stock, 207@210. Exchequer Bills 9s.@5s. discount.

The Financial Crisis.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 1.

The following letter relates to the affairs of a railroad which may be considered to offer a final test whether undertakings of this kind in the United States can, under any possible circumstances, prove remunerative. Some years back the railroads of America were considered to present all the elements of profit that could attach to such works. Their cost was comparatively low, only a single line of rails being used, while the outlay for land was merely nominal. The population followed them, they created their own towns, and, unembarrassed by the existence of any previous roads, they could run from point to point with little necessity for deviation. Locomotion was a habit of the people, and the accommodation required, as regarded the construction of the cars and the attendance at the stations, was of the least expensive description. There could, therefore, apparently be but one result, and all these facts were commonly urged to show that the shareholders in companies in Great Britain, where the conditions were altogether different, must not allow their expectations of profit to be based upon a standard so exceptional. But the experience of the past five years has altered the whole aspect of the case, and while a large proportion of the Western lines have become utterly bankrupt, there is, with the exception of those of the New-England States, scarcely an important railway throughout the Union that pays a satisfactory dividend, or in which there is any confidence that such distributions as take place are fairly made out of profits. Comparing the present market value of American and British railways with their cost, it would probably be found that the heaviest depreciation has occurred on the American side. The question has consequently been asked, can it be possible that railway enterprise in America has been injurious to the country, or that the people would have pushed it to the extent that has been witnessed if they had been unable to calculate it would prove remunerative? On the contrary, it is plain that almost all the wealth of the nation has been created by these means. Such, however, may have been the case, while the railways have been working at a loss. It is those who have bought up the bordering lands that have chiefly promoted the various undertakings, and it is in the advance of price from $1 25 to $20 or $100 per acre that they have found their dividends. The investor, looking to the railroad alone, has reaped nothing but disappointment, and it is this class, in the Atlantic cities and in Europe, that has been impoverished, while the Western speculators have realized abundant fortunes. In some instances, not only has the railway been thus made for the land, but it has been so worked by all the parties on the line, through a system of free passes, nominal freight charges, and other contrivances in favor of the local farmers and land jobbers, as to shut out all possibility of a surplus revenue. Latterly, owing to many companies having been brought to the last stage of insolvency, some of these abuses have been checked, and the present crisis will, perhaps, lead to a vigorous attempt at general reform. The problem will then be settled whether American railways, simply as railways, can be trusted, even under the best circumstances, to pay a dividend commensurate to the general rate of interest obtainable in that country by the employment of capital in other ways. Meanwhile, there is one undertaking—the Illinois Central, referred to in the subjoined communication—the proprietors of which are placed in the true position of being landholders as well as railway construtors. Even this, however, is now at a discount, and if that discount is justifiable, it must then be impossible to escape the conclusion that there is no conceivable arrangement that can impart safety to a railway investment in the United States. The immediate cause of the existing price of the stock is said to lie in the fact of the company having injudiciously incurred a floating debt in order to avoid calls, and if this be the case the fall should prove only temporary. Floating debts have constituted the proximate cause of the recent breakdown of all the other companies, but in these there has been inherent unsoundness, and also the absence of any power of self-preservation by falling back upon a subscribed capital of which only a small portion has been called up. The cost of the Illinois Central has been £5,700,000, a third of which is owned in Europe, the principle on which it is based having seemed to render it one of the most attractive and secure of modern American investments. Thus far nothing has transpired to beget a suspicion that this view involved any erroneous assumption; but the magnitude of the English holding should cause it to be watched with great vigilance, and among that portion of the European public who may be disposed to send their money across the Atlantic its stability or weakness will from time to time serve advantageously, along with other indications, to throw light upon the point whether any faith may still be placed in the financial conduct of public bodies in that country.

SIR: As a holder of American Railway Securities, I have to thank you for the wholesome observations which appear in your several notices, to which the panic on the New-York Stock Exchange has given rise.

Nothing can show more clearly the justice of your strictures on the danger of "floating debts" than the case of the Illinois Central Company (one of those best known in England,) which it may be instructive to consider.

This Company completed their 704 miles of Railway a year ago, at a cost, including expenditure to this time, of (in round numbers) about £5,700,000, or not far from £8,000 per mile.

Of this sum about £4,200,000 was raised by their mortgage bonds, and about £700,000 by temporary loans—or "floating debt."

This Company, as is well known, holds a grant from the Government of the United States of nearly 2,600,000 acres of land, of which they have already sold lands at prices which will yield nearly £3,000,000, and assuming the same average prices for the remaining quantity, (which may possibly be more than realized, as with the growth of population the value of land naturally rises,) it will yield about £4,000,000 more, and these facts, leading to the conclusion that the sales of the land would eventually more than repay the whole cost of the railway, appeared to justify the considerable advance which the shares experienced within a few months past, and the premium they still sustained when the condition of the New-York money-market was bringing everything else to a discount. The growing discredit there, however, brings on at last the panic which has been so vividly described in your numbers, and the Directors of the Illinois Central, unable longer to carry on the floating debt, are compelled to make a call of $10 per share at very short notice; this measure adds to the panic, and, as at such moments people do not stop to reason, the shares go down to a discount, and the bonds are reduced in price.

Here then is the case of a Company owning a road,

which cost	£5,700,000
And holding lands worth	7,000,000
Total	£12,700,000

who have allowed themselves to be placed, for the sake of carrying on a floating debt of £700,000, in the position of being obliged to adopt suddenly a measure which has the effect of (at least momentarily) damaging the market value of their shares and bonds to the extent of three times that sum. Had the directors six months ago taken the step they have now done, instead of striving to postpone to the latest period the necessity of a call, this great inconvenience to all and serious loss to many would have been avoided. Let those, therefore, who are disposed to venture their money in American projects inquire narrowly the amount of their debts, and especially their "floating debts," for in these last is evidently a point of danger. Sir, your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE REMITTANCES FROM NEW-YORK.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 13.

The fact that, notwithstanding several recent large arrivals of gold from Australia, the supply to meet the Continental demand has been insufficient to prevent some withdrawals from the Bank seems to hold out a discouraging prospect with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reduction of the rate of discount to 5½ per cent. in the middle of July, the amount held by the Bank has experienced a diminution of about $600,000, and this decline would have been still greater if the requirements for India and China by the last two packets had not suddenly slackened. There is, however, an exceptional circumstance to account for this position, and to warrant an assumption that although there are no signs of an early turn towards a state of ease, the probability is we shall escape the necessity of a resort to measures of increased stringency.

The intensity of the panic at New-York has for three or four weeks past induced an almost total suspension of specie remittances from that side. In this way, perhaps, from £500,000 to £800,000 that would otherwise have reached us has been temporarily withheld. For some time previously shipments had been coming forward at the rate of at least £150,000 or £200,000 per week, and nothing had occurred to produce any material change in the relations of trade which rendered these payments due to us; but, with the rate of discount at 30 per cent. for the choicest bills, of course every American merchant availed himself as far as possible of his credit here to delay remitting for claims which would otherwise have been provided for in due course. With the return of confidence, therefore, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but many arrears will have to be met, and as the fortnightly consignments from California continue to reach New-York, the ability to meet these calls may be expected rapidly to revive. It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next two or three months our receipts from this quarter will again at least suffice, with the quantities from Australia, to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction. At this moment we have the £373,000 brought by the last Australian mail nearly due at Southampton, but there are no other very heavy amounts to be anticipated. Whether the Eastern demand will continue on the comparatively moderate scale assumed during the past fortnight depends on a variety of contingencies. Meanwhile, Austria has yet to make her final arrangements for resuming cash payments on the 1st of January, and at Constantinople there is anxious speculation as to the possibility of attracting new funds to keep the machinery of State from actually breaking down. From both these directions our own market may possibly be influenced. On the other hand, the Bank of France, if it should resort to any extensive issue of £2 notes, may create some partial inflation. The balance of probabilities is, therefore, very even, and the conclusion is that we may remain for some time without anything to enliven or to aggravate our present dull condition.

Landing of the Atlantic Cable.

From the London Times, Oct. 3.

The arrangements for the reception of the Atlantic telegraphic cable at Keyham steamyard, Plymouth, are so far complete that the landing may be commenced next week. The spot selected is an open space between the old powder magazine and the south boundary wall of the works. On the area—161 feet by 40 feet 3 inches—sleepers 12 inches by 6 inches have been laid four feet apart, to receive a flooring of three-inch planks. The sides are to be carried 9 feet high, and the whole divided into three compartments, which will be caulked, and the floors covered with pitch, to make them watertight, for the purpose of occasionally testing the wire. A wooden roof will be thrown over all. The three tanks are computed to receive 3,000 miles of cable. The quantity now on board the *Agamemnon* is about 1,250 miles, and the *Niagara* has 900, but a much greater quantity will be sent off next Spring. The two ships are lying in the tidal basin. The discharge commences from the *Niagara*; the wire will pass through boiling oil, and its delivery in the ordinary way will probably occupy six weeks; after which she will go to New-York for repairs. The new steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, which arrived with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* on the 29th of August, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday for Spezzia, the United States naval dépôt in the Mediterranean. During her stay Captain SANDS, with his First Lieutenant BROWN, Dr. PINCKNEY, Purser J. B. RITTENHOUSE, and the other officers, have been the frequent guests of the heads of the Government naval departments, and have exchanged civilities with the inhabitants, who have been welcomed most cordially on board the *Susquehanna* while she lay in the Sound. Her return next year to assist in the effort to effect a closer union of the two nations will be hailed on all sides with satisfaction. Lieutenant WELLS has been transferred from the *Niagara* to the *Susquehanna*. Dr. COLEMAN, Assistant-Surgeon of the *Susquehanna*, has gone home in charge of naval invalids, by the *Jason*, via Southampton.

Political Result of the Imperial Meeting at Stuttgart.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

STUTTGART, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

In the reports which I have hitherto sent you from here I have confined myself almost exclusively to the externals connected with the arrival of the two Emperors of France and Russia at this Court, and the more considerable events that have taken place during their stay here. To have attempted a political statement of what was going on between the Emperors with closed doors and without witnesses, as has been the case here, would have required a bold stretch of the imagination, but it might perhaps have been made more interesting than what I am about to forward you now as a political *résumé* of the long-talked-of meeting of the two Emperors at Stuttgart.

During their stay here of four days each they have been in each other's company at least twice a day, but in the presence of others; what, however, is more to the point is, they have been closeted together three times perfectly alone for periods varying from one hour and a half to two hours each. The last of these interviews took place on their return from the *Volksfest* at Cannstadt yesterday, when they retired to the apartments occupied by the Emperor ALEXANDER at the top of the Crown Prince's villa, and remained together for nearly two hours, at the expiration of which they took leave of each other with the greatest apparent satisfaction at their having made each other's acquaintance. On Sunday afternoon also Prince GORSTCHAKOFF and Count WALEWSKI conferred together for more than an hour and a half; and, doubtless, have had other meetings, of which I know nothing, since Prince GORSTCHAKOFF has in the palace made no secret of his dissatisfaction at so much time being wasted in gadding about that there was none left for business. Count NESSELRODE, who is here, and had arrived here some time before the Emperor, has not taken any overt part in anything like business, but it is understood that both the Emperor and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF frequently recur to his advice and experience.

The general *résumé* of the information I have been able to collect with reference to the nature of this meeting and its political results amounts to this,—the two Emperors have had the satisfaction of making each other's acquaintance, and of exchanging the expression of their individual views, wishes, and aspirations, but nothing beyond this has been obtained, except it be some matters of such very trifling moment as not to be worth citing in connection with this event. What little I have learned shows me that, however much satisfaction the Emperor NAPOLEON may have experienced at the overtures made to him, and however gratified he may be by the homage thus paid to the position he has acquired for France in Europe, and at the additional *prestige* these events will give him in the eyes of his own people, he has not betrayed any inclination to jeopardize or to tamper with the English alliance, which he looks on as fundamentally essential, within certain limits, to the well-being of France and his own stability. The idea which has been frequently expressed in the press of late, that one object of the understanding to be arrived at by the two Emperors was the reduction of both their armies, is evidently without substance, inasmuch as the reduction of the Russian army to a very low peace footing (with the exception of the detached *armeé corps* in the Caucasus and about the Caspian Sea) had already been ordered, and the nature of the reductions published in St. Petersburg, before the Emperor left, and consequently could not be made the subject of further negotiations; while, on the other hand, however sincerely LOUIS NAPOLEON'S aphorism "*L'Empire c'est la paix*" may be meant with regard to foreign countries, it is highly improbable that he will, for many years to come, consent to a reduction of his military force.

In the matter of popularity both with the Court and the people the Emperor NAPOLEON has made infinitely greater progress than the Emperor ALEXANDER. The latter, who is here perfectly *en pays de connaissance*, and among relations, has not given himself the trouble to please, which a stranger generally will; and by those who entertain French sympathies, and would gladly have seen the Empress EUGENIE here, it is taken very much amiss of him that he should have given way, as it is said, to female weakness, and have allowed the Empress to decline to come hither until it was a settled thing that the Empress EUGENIE would not come, on which she pops in at the last moment on the pretence of giving her husband a surprise. It is assumed that the Empress of Russia and her sisters-in-law were averse to the Empress EUGENIE'S appearing here, from the apprehension that her greater youth, beauty, and mental attainments would throw them into the shade, and compel them to acknowledge the personal superiority of one on whom they look down as inferior to them. Something of the same sort of feeling the Emperor ALEXANDER evidently entertains towards the Emperor NAPOLEON, who exhibits more attractive manners and greater powers of conversation than himself, seeks more to ingratiate himself with others, rides better, &c. The latter had, moreover, brought his own horses with him, so that while LOUIS NAPOLEON yesterday was mounted on a splendid high-mettled horse, that curvetted and sprang about to the delight of the multitude, the Emperor ALEXANDER had to put up with an animal whose qualities were simply strength and docility. The Emperor NAPOLEON has lost no opportunity of showing himself in a light acceptable to the people; he has walked out in the streets arm-in-arm with a single gentleman, a Wurtemberg officer; he has taken, or feigned an interest in all that the King is most fond of promoting, and for which he is so deservedly popular, and gave himself the trouble to sit out the whole of WEBER'S *Der Freischutz* last night, which was played at his especial desire to hear a genuine German opera, and continued applauding even after the curtain had fallen.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

OPERATIONS BEFORE DELHI.

DESPERATE FIGHTING—REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BESIEGERS—WHEN THE ATTACK WILL BE MADE.

Bombay (Aug. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

My letter of the 15th of this month brought down the narrative of the siege of Delhi to the 27th of July, when four successive days of quiet had followed the latest engagement with the enemy, that of the 23d. For three days more, making in all the unprecedented number of seven—that is to say, up to the evening of the 30th—our pickets remained unmolested, and an occasional shot from the bastions alone testified to the presence of the enemy. Friday, the 31st, was the anniversary of the Mussulman festival called the "Buckree Eed," and it was reasonably anticipated in camp that on that day the long silence of the mutineers would be broken. It was true that our spies from the city had at one time reported the existence of an ill-feeling between the Hindoo and Mohammedan Sepoys, which tended towards a refusal by the former to join in the celebration of a feast-day of the latter. But later and more correct intelligence represented that the jealousies of the Hindoos had been allayed by the watchful care and unsparing promises of the King of Delhi and his principal Mussulman advisers, and that, for the present at least, no want of unanimity was to be looked for in the proceedings of the rival races.

On the morning, then, of the 31st, it gave little surprise to see the enemy issuing from the city in force. One large body, coming out of the Cashmere gate, moved rapidly to the right to avoid the fire of our left battery at HINDOO RAO'S house, and maintained throughout the day a desultory fire at long range upon our left pickets at Metcalfe-house, and upon the centre battery. At the same time a powerful force of all arms moved out by the Ajmere-gate, and took the road to Rhotuk, in our right rear, as far as Bussy, on the canal, where they made an attempt, rendered abortive by a rise of the water, to replace the bridge at that point, which we had blown up. The fire from the walls was hot and well sustained throughout the day, especially from the Moree bastion, at the northwestern angle of the city, which mounted 24-pounders. Towards evening the party from the canal returned, and a general attack upon our advanced posts commenced, which lasted all that night, all the day and night of the 1st, and well into the morning of the 2d.

Never before had the enemy displayed so great an amount of determination as in this prolonged engagement. Covered by the fire of several field pieces, and animating each other with loud cries of "*Chalo bhai!*" "(On, brother!") they came nearer to our breastworks than they had ever done before, though their courage failed them for the final rush. Our men were kept well under cover, and with a slight loss to themselves inflicted heavy punishment upon the enemy. When, about noon on the 2d, the rebels at length drew off and the firing ceased their dead and wounded lay in heaps before our works, and long strings of carts were employed all the rest of the day in removing them to the city. On our side fell Capt. TRAVERS, of the Punjab Rifles, an officer of note in the warfare with the tribes of the Affghan border, and nine men. Thirty-six of all ranks were wounded.

On the day following that of their bloody repulse, the 3d, the enemy, dull and dispirited, their enthusiasm, due mainly to potent physical stimulants, chilled and dead, never fired a shot. So on the 4th and 5th. On the 6th they exhibited a little renewed vitality. Their attack on the pickets was but feeble, and the party that made it soon returned to the city, but the fire from their artillery lasted some hours, and cost the life of an officer, Lieutenant BROWN, of the 33d Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon Battalion. Their principal and most annoying discharges came from a battery of heavy guns, which they had just erected in a portion of the suburbs, and which is now known as the Kishnagunge battery. It is in advance and to the left of the Moree bastion, which we have greatly damaged, and being skillfully placed, in a manner enfilades our right battery at HINDOO RAO'S house and the batteries on the ridge generally. It was at first so troublesome that on the 8th Brigadier WILSON had almost determined to attack it with the bayonet, but eventually abandoned an idea the carrying out of which would have cost him many men, and bringing numerous guns to bear upon the obnoxious point, succeeded in reducing the fire. For the next two or three days there were desultory skirmishes. On the 10th the enemy opened another new battery outside the walls; this time in front of our left, bearing upon Metcalfe-house and the picket stationed at that point. The fire from these guns proving troublesome, it was resolved to take them, and a force under Brigadier SHOWERS did so on the morning of the 12th, with slight loss. Three officers were wounded—one, Lieut. SHERRIFF, of the 2d Fusileers, mortally. The captured pieces were one 24-pound howitzer and two 9 and one 6-pounder guns. This, at present, is the latest news that has reached Bombay from the camp.

The strength of the army before Delhi on the 31st of July is given in a little paper printed at Roorkee for private circulation, and called the *Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, as 6,200 effectives and 1,060 sick and wounded. There had been sent away 340 sick and wounded. In the 23 actions that had been fought up to that date there had been killed 22 officers and 296 men, and wounded 72 officers and 990 men. To the numbers shown as effective by this statement, which I apprehend to be accurate, would be added by the 20th of this month of August, at latest, about 5,000 men. I know that it was the expressed hope and belief of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab that at the date I have given the Brigadier in command before Delhi would muster 11,000 men. The Kumaon Battalion, with a large convoy, reached the camp on the 1st. Brigadier NICHOLSON arrived on the 8th, having pushed on in advance of his column, which was expected about the 13th, and which consisted of the 52d Light Infantry, the remaining wing of the 61st. Bourchier's field-battery, a wing of the 6th Punjab Regiment and some Mooltanee horse and foot, the whole escorting a powerful siege train from Ferozepore, which included several ten-inch mortars and howitzers. The remaining wing of the 8th Foot, three companies of the 24th, with three guns of Captain PATON'S troop from Peshawur, and the 2d and 4th Punjab Infantry, and the other wing of the 6th, complete the present tale of the reinforcements supplied by Sir JOHN LAWRENCE. It is thought very probable here that, with his hands thus strengthened, *General Wilson would make preparations for a speedy assault, and many are sanguine enough to hope that in a very few days we shall hear that the place is at last in our possession.*

If all that we hear be true, the mutineers themselves were of opinion that the attack would not much longer be delayed. The King of Delhi is said to have sent away his zenana to Rohtuk, or, according to another account, to Kutub, on the road to Muttra. One report asserts that this latter station will be the next resort of the insurgents, and that they are fortifying it, or the approaches to it, in advance. But this I do not credit, and rather anticipate that the flight of such of the rebels as survive the fall of the place will be across, rather than down the bank of the Jumna. Either course is perfectly open to them, so far as our power to intercept them is concerned; but I imagine that they would most naturally make for Rohilcund and Oude, and, unfortunately, the bridge of boats is still in existence for their passage across the river. An attempt recently made by us to destroy the means of communication between the city and the further bank of the Jumna was unsuccessful.

THE KING OF DELHI'S OFFER FOR TERMS AND THE ANSWER.

From the Poona Observer Extra, Aug. 27.

A letter from Aboo, dated the 11th instant, mentions that the King of Delhi *has offered to make terms with us*, on the condition that 36 lakhs of rupees annually, instead of 15 as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course *peremptorily declined*. He was informed that nothing *but unconditional surrender could be accepted*; and this we should hope would be instantly followed by unexceptionable hanging, drawing and quartering—on a gallows raised so high over the Royal Palace at Delhi that the "Great Exhibition" should be witnessed by all the country round.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

SECOND RETREAT TO CAWNPORE—BATTLE AT BITHOOR—LUCKNOW STILL SAFE.

From the Bombay Correspondent of the London Times.

Circumstances of a most untoward nature has occurred to interfere with and delay the advance of Gen. HAVELOCK. When last I wrote that enterprising officer was in Oude, as we supposed, where we had last heard of him, twice in the same day defeating large bodies of the enemy, and capturing their guns. We ardently hoped that we should next and very speedily learn that he had been able to reach and relieve Lucknow. But the strength of his heroic little band had been overtaxed. It was reduced after the last engagement to less than 900 men; it was hampered by its own wounded, and by the stores and guns of the enemy which it had so gallantly captured; in its front, and covering the object of its hopes and wishes, were bodies of mutineers, mustering, probably, more thousands than it could show of hundreds. It was, doubtless, not without a bitter pang of disappointment that the General, a man as kind as brave, saw himself necessitated to retreat, and to abandon for the present the hope of relieving his imprisoned friends. But there could be no doubt of the propriety of the measure, and he fell back accordingly to the river. The enemy took heart, and followed him up. Then he turned and stood at bay, like MOORE at Corunna, struck once again fiercely and decisively, and with an addition of two more guns to his numerous trophies, crossed the Ganges at his leisure, and rejoined Gen. NEILL in the recovered station of Cawnpore. From the ruins of the cantonment, and from houses and places of concealment, the officers under Gen. NEILL have recovered a considerable amount of property, which they are desirous to make over, where practicable, to the relatives of its slaughtered owners. Many other memorials have been found of the siege and the massacre, and two or three officers, supposed to have fallen, are said to have already appeared from their hiding-places to tell an appalling tale of horrors witnessed and survived. I met with, the other day, an extract from a journal said to have been picked up in the barrack where the European inhabitants took refuge and were besieged. It is scarcely to be read without tears, as in simple language it notes day after day the death of this or that member of the family of the writer—"ANNIE died; Mamma died"—and then abruptly ceases. Are we to have a repetition of these dreadful scenes at Lucknow? God forbid! But we cannot but feel very great anxiety for the safety of this long-beleaguered party. Still, when last heard of—which I believe, though I am not sure, was as late as the 11th—they were well and hearty.

THE LATEST FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The following telegram, which contains more precise intelligence respecting the latest operations of the force under Gen. HAVELOCK, was received by the Bombay Government from Poona on the 31st of August:

"We have news from Cawnpore dated the 18th inst. On the 16th, Gen. HAVELOCK engaged the rebels about 12 miles from Cawnpore. Two guns were taken. Capt. MACKENZIE and 15 men were wounded; none killed.

The troops were very hard worked. The cholera was bad; 14 men and Lieut. CAMPBELL, of the 78th Highlanders, had died of it.

The last accounts from Lucknow were dated the 14th of August, and reported 'all well.'"

REINFORCEMENTS.

We trust that the other three regiments of the China force—82d, 23d and 93d—will very soon be at Calcutta. Some of the first may, we think, have been picked up by the *Shannon* from the wreck of the *Transit*, and be among the 1,700 men whom, according to the papers, Lord ELGIN and Captain PEEL have taken to Calcutta. Probably the greater portion are marines from the *Sanspareil*, which, I observed, reached Hong Kong four days before the *Shannon* sailed from that port for Calcutta. Sir JAMES OUTRAM has gone up to Dianpore in supreme command of that and of the Cawnpore divisions. General LLOYD was summarily removed from his command, and there are strong rumors, and yet stronger hopes, that he may be brought to a Court-martial.

AFFAIR IN BOMBAY.

Here, in Bombay, we may consider ourselves safe even should disaffection declare itself among the 10th and 11th Regiments, of which at present the Intelligence Department, which has been right in its previous warnings, and deserves respect for general success, declares itself ignorant. At Sattara the townspeople have been disarmed. At Poona a similar measure has been once or twice proposed, but as often abandoned, which is singular, if there be danger sufficient to warrant the bringing out loaded 6-pounders to the church on Sundays. This has actually been done more than once.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY A NATIVE.

The London *Times* publishes a statement by NUJOOOR JEWARREE, who is described as an English spy, belonging to the 1st Native Infantry. His account of the NENA SAHIB'S treachery, which possesses a deep and melancholy interest, is as follows:

When the NENA'S guns opened on the boat in which WHEELER SAHIB, the General, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General WHEELER was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boats) he cut its cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small gun they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the Sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The Sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahib's boats. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more Sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them. At night came a great rush of water in the river, which floated off the Sahib's boat, and they passed on down the river, but owing to the storm and the dark night they only proceeded three or four koss. In the meantime, intelligence of the Sahib's defence had reached the Nena, and he sent off that night three more companies of the native regiment (1st Oude Infantry) and surrounded the Sahib's boat, and so took them and brought them back to Cawnpore. Then came out of that boat 60 Sahibs and 25 mem-Sahibs and four children—one boy and three half-grown girls. The Nena then ordered the mem-Sahibs to be separated from the Sahibs to be shot by the Gillis Pultan, (1st Bengal Native Infantry,) but they said, "We will not shoot Wheeler Sahib, who has made our Pultan's name great, and whose son is our quartermaster; neither will we kill the Sahib-log. Put them in prison." Then said the Nadire Pultan, "What word is this? Put them in prison; we will kill the male." So the Sahib-log were seated on the ground, and two companies of the Nadire Pultan placed themselves over against him, with their muskets ready to fire. Then said one of the mem-Sahibs,—the doctor's wife she was, I don't know his name, but he was either superintending-surgeon or medical storekeeper—"I will not leave my husband; if he must die, I will die with him." So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this the other mem-Sahibs said, "We will also die with our husbands;" and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, "Go back," but they would not. Whereupon the Nena ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arm; but they could not pull away the Doctor's wife, who there remained. Then, just as the Sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nena and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nena granted it. The padre's bonds were unloosed so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and the leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, "If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?" After the padre had read a few prayers, he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in and finished them off with swords. After this the whole of the women and children (that is, including those out of other boats,) to the number of 122, were taken away to the yellow house, which was your hospital. This was the Bittoor Rajah's house in the civil lines, where I and four more Sepoys were confined, and where I had the opportunity of talking to the sergeant major's wife. After this, when we (Sepoys) were taken down with the Nena to Futtehpore, the women and children were taken away to the house where they were afterwards murdered.

"Were any of our women dishonored by NENA or his people?"

None that I know of, excepting in the case of General WHEELER'S youngest daughter, and about this I am not certain. This was her circumstance. As they were taking the mem-Sahibs out of the boat a sowar (cavalry man) took her away with him to his house. She went quietly; but at night she rose and got hold of the sowar's sword. He was asleep; his wife, his son, and his mother-in-law were sleeping in the house with him. She killed them all with the sword, and then she went and threw herself down the well behind the house. In the morning, when people came and found the dead in the house, the cry was, "Who has done this?" Then a neighbor said that in the night he had seen some one go and throw himself into the well. They went and looked, and there was Missee Baba, dead and swollen.

I have seen the fearful slaughter-house, and also saw one of the 1st Native Infantry men, according to order, wash up part of the blood which stains the floor before hanging. The quantities of dresses, clogged thickly with blood, children's frocks, frills, and ladies' under-clothing of all kinds, also boys' trousers, leaves of Bibles, and of one book in particular, which seems to be strewed over the whole place, called *Preparation for Death*, also broken daguerreotypes, cases only, lots of them, and hair, some nearly a yard long; bonnets all bloody, and one or two shoes. I picked up a bit of paper, with on it, "NED'S hair, with love," and opened and found a little bit tied up with ribbond. The first fellows that went in, I believe, saw the bodies with their arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Blockade of the Canton River—Lord Elgin's Departure for Calcutta and its Cause—How the China War Goes on—Mistakes and Mismanagement.

Hong Kong (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The principal item of interest which we have to call attention to by this mail is the notification, in the Government *Gazette* of the 4th instant, that a blockade of the port and river of Canton would be established on the 7th instant, We understand Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR has been induced to adopt this course in consequence of the American steamer *Antelope* having proceeded up the river as far as Whampoa, and it was the impression that the Americans and some other foreigners were desirous of forcing a trade with Canton, which, it is said, YEH would not object to.

We have yet to see the effect this measure will have on the small trade now existing here and at Macao.

If restrictions on intercourse continue for any length of time, they will, no doubt, be seriously felt by the Cantonese.

Trade at Hong Kong shows signs of improving, and there has been some demand for manufactures. As we have said, we have to see yet whether inquiry will cease in consequence of the river being blockaded.

Hong Kong (July 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Nothing, however, is at present further from our leaders thoughts than the taking of Canton. As I intimated in my last letter, the subject has been considered, and all authorities are agreed that, although the city might be destroyed, it could not be taken and held. So far from the French having intimated a different opinion, it is no secret that they for the present decline any active coöperation of any kind.

The Chinese, who have a spy in every "boy" who stands behind your chair, and in every coolie who pulls your punkah, get earlier information than the English. There is a Chinaman, a painter and copier of charts, in the Queen's-road, whose shop is like the shop of Pasquin. "Ey yaw," said this authority about 4 o'clock, yesterday, "You no catchee that city. What for your number one big Mandarin run away, ey?" The celestial man of art was right. Lord ELGIN had resolved to start for Calcutta. An hour afterwards, and we had the announcement that "the Pearl will leave for Calcutta and take letters for Singapore and Europe," and the information did not long lag that Lord ELGIN was to accompany her in the *Shannon*.

Of course the Chinese chuckle, and the merchants are dispirited. I am convinced, however, that it was the only wise course open to Lord ELGIN.

He will take a force of 1,500 blue-jackets and marines to Calcutta. This will compose the minds of the inhabitants of the City of Palaces, and the fact of his arrival may have a beneficial moral effect, showing that the whole Chinese expedition is present and ready to act upon India; the high Commissioner accompanying them.

Moreover, he will know after a fortnight's stay at Calcutta what probability there is of Lord CANNING being able to restore him his troops, or to replace them by native Indian regiments.

These advantages, however, are contingent and collateral. The real consideration I take to be that it is the only escape from a false position. If he had gone to the Peihe he would have met there an insult which he is without force to resent. The French Admiral brings intelligence that the Baron DE GROS will not be here for two months, so that if Lord ELGIN had remained here he would have afforded a spectacle to the Chinese, and also to Europe, of a British Plenipotentiary awaiting the leisurely pleasure of our good allies.

Of course the state of India could not have been foreseen, but, making allowances for this disturbing circumstance, the people at home seem to have sadly bungled this matter.

The self-evident course was to send out a sufficient force to punish YEH—to take possession of the city, out of which he had driven us—to inflict punishment for his attempts at wholesale poisoning, and for his proclamations inviting our assassination. Then, with Canton in our hands, and with the balance in the war of reprisals in our favor, Lord ELGIN might have come out and presented himself with dignity at the Court of Pekin. He might have said, "Your officer has broken the treaty, and committed upon your allies the most savage outrages. We have punished him upon the spot; and we come now to ask you either to disown him and to indemnify us for his misconduct, or to acknowledge him, and make this a national quarrel."

Instead of this, we can read Lord ELGIN'S instructions in the paragraph of the Queen's Speech and in the proposed expedition to the Peiho as clearly as if they were printed in the *Gazette*. He is to present himself at Pekin, while the Chinese are in possession of the cause of quarrel, and believe, and rightly believe, that they have upon the whole the best of the contest. He will find at the Peiho the same feeling which caused the risings at Singapore and Penang, and at Sarawak—a feeling generated by the simple fact that the English have been driven out of Canton, and have not been able to force their way back; he will be rudely snubbed or entangled in long and fruitless negociations. Then comes the expensive expedient of a declaration of war. The four ports will be closed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's £10,000,000, will be cruelly clipped, and the Yankees will step in and carry off the profits of British trade. Precious time will have been lost and our position sacrificed, in order that Lord PALMERSTON may have no breach of etiquette upon his conscience. A state of war with the Emperor of China costs us £10,000,000 a year in home revenue and commercial profits; a border war of reprisals costs us nothing but the expense of the force employed. Yet we play our last card first; we stop our reprisals and commence our war, in order to apply to a barbarous Asiatic ceremonies of Western chivalry which he can neither appreciate nor understand. Verily, Sir JOHN BOWRING, much abused as he is both here and at home, has taken a more common-sense view of these matters than the high diplomatists of England and France.

About the end of September, when the Gulf of Pechelee is swept by storms and the anchorage is insecure, the English and French Plenipotentiaries will probably renew the postponed expedition to the Peiho. They will act in sweet accord—the English to open trade for the whole world, the French to open the Roman Catholic religion to the world of China. At the end of October they will be precisely where we all are in this month of July.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Money Market.

From the Times, (City Article,) Oct. 3.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds opened this morning with some animation, and most descriptions of securities experienced a rise, but the tone of the market was then altered by a heavy sale of Consols. The first transactions were at the improved quotation of yesterday afternoon—90⅛@¼, and, although there was for some time a tendency to a further upward movement, there was ultimately a reaction of an ⅛, the final prices being 90⅛@¼ for money, and 90⅝@¾ for the new account on the 10th of November. There was not much general business, and the rate for money remained at 5@5½ per cent. India Stock left off at 207@210; India Bonds, 24s.@17s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 9s.@5s. discount.

In the discount market to-day the demand was active in preparation for the payments falling due to-morrow, which will be very large.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in foreign stocks, and prices show no variation. Brazilian Five per cents., 1843, were negociated at 101¼; Mexican, 21⅜; Sardinian, 89⅞; Spanish for the account, 40¼; ditto New Deferred, 25¼@⅜; Turkish Six per Cents. for the account, 95¾@96; and Dutch Four per Cents. Certificates, 98½@98.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally the same as last post.

The corn-market was quiet this morning at the rates of Monday.

The report of the London cotton-market for the week shows a steady business at former quotations.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 15c. for money and 68f. 35c. for the account, showing little alteration. At Vienna there has been a slight increase of firmness.

About £28,000 of gold was taken from the Bank to-day.

It is believed that the specie shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Colombo* will not be much below £500,000. Fully £35,000 is gold for India on private account, a demand having arisen from the natives buying up sovereigns at a large premium in Calcutta, as more convenient to hoard than silver.

Produce Markets.

From the Times (City Article,) Oct. 3.

The produce markets during the week have been rather active, but owing to the large supplies brought forward prices have occasionally shown weakness. The advices by the overland mail have not caused any further material change in the leading East India staples, which, however, still attract the attention of speculators. Sugar closes about 6d. to 1s. lower for soft and inferior qualities, while good to fine grocery have met a ready sale at extreme rates. Coffee has been steadily purchased, particularly fine East India, but in plantation Ceylon there has been an occasional decline, the public sales being very large. West India Cocoa has been dull at reduced quotations. Speculators have made very extensive purchases of Rice at 3d. to 6d. above last week's rates, including several parcels afloat. To-day there was less business, but the advance is well maintained. Spices generally have realized fully former rates, excepting pimento, which is ½d. lower. Although still very firm, saltpetre has shown diminished animation. Holders do not appear anxious sellers, and the latest transactions in Bengal for arrival were at 65s. ₱ cwt. It is difficult to buy indigo at the recent improvement, Bengal being quoted 1s. 6d. to 2s. dearer than at the last quarterly sales. Only a limited business has been transacted in tea; the letters from China have not led to any change as regards prices, but have induced increased firmness on the part of holders. A few small parcels of new season's Congou have been sold during the week at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d. ₱ ℔. Some Junk teas from Singapore at public sale on Tuesday realized good prices. Common Congou has been in request for shipment. A sale of Asam Company's tea is declared for the 13th inst.

The Corn Trade.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

The supply of English Grain and Flour has improved in quantity since Wednesday, but that of Foreign Wheat and Barley is very limited, and Oats are not near so large as of late. A few cargoes of new Irish Oats have arrived this week, (about 7,000 quarters,) all of superior description. The Wheat-trade to-day was without alteration in value from Monday, without much offering. Good samples of Barley are as dear as before, and inferior are no cheaper, but there is not much business doing. In Oats there is an upward tendency in prices for fine corn. Fine new Irish fetches as much as 32s. ₱ quarter. Flour is rather dearer. Norfolks being at 39s.@40s. 6d. Beans and Peas are scarce and fully as dear.

ARRIVALS.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
English and Scotch	1,676	1,580	640
Irish	—	—	6,935
Foreign	3,830	580	7,249

Flour, English, 1,550 sacks; ditto. foreign, 370 sacks and 50 barrels; Malt, 1,720 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2.—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since Tuesday have been large of Oatmeal and Oats, and fair of Flour. From foreign ports we have received 2,950 quarters of Wheat, 1,525 quarters of Beans, 2,600 quarters of Indian Corn, and 1,565 barrels of Flour. The exports in the same time comprise 801 quarters of Wheat, 1,495 quarters of Indian Corn, 853 sacks and 745 barrels of Flour. The trade continues in a very stagnant state, and in the little business done prices are barely supported. The weather has been remarkably fine and mild for the season.

At this day's market there was a small attendance of the town and country trade, and scarcely any disposition to make purchases was evinced. Where sales were pressed of Wheat and Flour, a decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ 70 ℔s. and 6d. ₱ barrel and sack, had to be submitted to. Oats and Oatmeal were difficult to move, although offered at 2d. ₱ 45 ℔s. and 1s. ₱ load less money. Barley, Beans, and Peas remained nominally without change in value. Indian Corn was in moderate request for feeding, at 37s. ₱ quarter for prime Galatz and Odessa, and 37s. 6d. for prime mixed and yellow American. White is still held at 42s.@42s. 6d. ₱ quarter, being very scarce.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports sales of the week 27,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,500, and exporters 2,500 bales. Prices are easier, and inferior qualities of American ⅛d. lower, but the quotations of current qualities are without change. The estimated sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 9⅝; Middling Orleans, 9 3-16.; Fair Mobiles, 9⅜; Middling Mobiles, 9⅛; Fair Uplands, 9¼; Middling Uplands, 8 15-16. Stock in port, 336,000 bales; of which 198,500 were American.

BREADSTUFFS—There is little inquiry, and prices are weak. Wheat is generally dull, and has declined 2d.@3d. Corn dull, and declined 6d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal, 30s.@31s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. Red Wheat, 7s. 9d.@8s.; White Wheat, 6s. @9s. 8d.; Mixed Corn, 37s. 6d.

Provisions are dull. Beef is heavy. Pork is quiet. Bacon steady. Tallow declined 2s.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes dull at 41s.@42s. for both kinds. Resin closed buoyant at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine closed steady. Sugar quiet and quotations barely maintained. Coffee steady.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Suspension in Boston—Dull State of the Political World—The Legislature—The Straight Republican Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

Well, you see we have suspended at last, and MR. AMASA WALKER can rejoice over his superior knowledge of what was to be. That something would happen in course of this week was confidently predicted as long ago as last Saturday, men saying that the seven days then immediately to follow would be the hardest ever known here. If got over, we might expect to have something better brought about; if not, we should have suspension, and all the talk about "New-England's honor," and "Puritan good faith," couldn't prevent it. Suspension has taken place for the plain reason that it couldn't be helped. It is attempted by some to throw the blame upon New-York, which is mere *bosh*. That what happened there yesterday, had its effect, is indisputable; but that we should have suspended all the same if nothing had happened in your City, may be set down as an incontrovertible proposition. It might have been possible to stave the matter off a few days longer, had matters been better with you, but the suspension must have come at last, unless, indeed, the universal bankruptcy of the business world had been preferred. You will recollect that I wrote you ten days ago that there were more suspensionists here than one would have thought to be the case from the tone of the papers.

Opinions differ as to the effect of suspension. Some say that it will make business better, while others think that the direct contrary will be the effect. It is not likely that anything like a definite opinion can be formed on the subject now, in the midst of excitement, and before anything has been done as a consequence of suspension. The sentiment is very generally expressed, that as the banks were doomed to suspend, they did not come to the conclusion of to-day three weeks since.

The suspension is, of course, illegal, though not unconstitutional, as is the case in your State, if, indeed, any distinction can properly be made between the two words. The law gives to claimants on the banks one per cent. a month interest, and if this should be enforced, it would be found no slight evil to those institutions. In 1837 public opinion was found strong enough to uphold the banks, and no extra session of the Legislature was called. Gov. EVERETT refused, it was said, to call the Legislature together, and that body did not meet until nearly eight months after the act of suspension had been resolved upon. But in 1837 suspension was as much a political as a financial proceeding, and a powerful party, which was here omnipotent, stood between the banks and their enemies, the latter being mostly people of little importance, or rather of no importance. Things are different now, and the banks are regarded with little favor, while no party is identified with them. The regular meeting of the Legislature cannot take place until January 6, 1858. Whether there will be an extra session called I know not.

There is not much that is new to say of the political world, which will not, during this season, recover from the blow it received some time since from the business explosion. If the contest should result materially different from what has generally been expected, it will be owing to the business pressure, which has taken the spirit out of many gentlemen, and caused considerable change of residence on the part of voters. History abounds with evidences of the effect of business "crises" on politics, and some continuation of BRADFORD'S charming work will possibly have to add our next election to the list of those evidences. This, I say, is among the possibilities of the contest, though others go so far as to say that probabilities would be the better word. We have not long to wait to see which is right, nearest to the truth. Less than three weeks will see us relieved of our party squabbles, and I wish that those of a business nature were as near their end.

The effect of suspension on the Legislative elections cannot fail to be important. The question of legalizing suspension will enter into those elections. The Democrats have exhibited a disposition to hold the other parties accountable for the condition of the financial world, which is ridiculous nonsense. Probably they mean only a political dodge, as they are not absolute fools.

There have been some local nominations made, but they call for no special mention, no men of note having been put up. It is said that General CUSHING will be sent to the House of Representatives from his district, and I confess that, though no admirer of his opinions on national politics, I hope the report will prove true. Let what party triumph, the Legislature will not be Pro-Slavery in its character, so that he cannot be dangerous there, while his talents, legislative knowledge and industry will be found very useful in all matters not having a purely party bearing. Even his hottest opponents must admit that, when not influenced by partisan feeling, he is an excellent legislator. He was so in the House of 1851, where he stood almost alone, and yet, by the force of intellectual power, made himself felt in a marked manner, and often with decided benefit to the State.

The Democrats hold numerous meetings, which are quite animated. Their speakers talk as if they were sanguine of success, but as some of them are understood to be laboring for peculiar ends, we allow much for their boasting. Their vote bids fair to be good, but unless both BANKS and GARDNER shall fall far behind what is expected, BEACH has no chance whatever.

The straight Republican Convention is to meet to-morrow. Among the reports current as to its action, is one that it will place Mr. SUMNER in nomination for Governor, in which case he would get a pretty vote. How Mr. SUMNER feels respecting the contest here, I have not been able to learn. I find no one who can speak "by the card" on the subject. His Anti-Slavery opinions are very strong, and this would seem to lead to the conclusion that he is with the straights, though it does not necessarily follow that he would accept their nomination. He is as strongly opposed to the peculiar opinions of the American Party as to Slavery, and probably would be puzzled what to do if he were here. If he should oppose Mr. BANKS, he would so far aid Gov. GARDNER; while Mr. BANKS himself is supported by a portion of the Americans, and is claimed by them to be a good representative of their principles.

All who feel an interest in the peace of the country, and who are not disposed to turn everything into "political capital," must feel rejoiced over the result in Kansas. It has caused much pleasure here. As yours was the only journal of note that advised the course that has resulted so well, the event may be said to place a whole "plume of feathers" in your cap. THYME.

PROVINCIAL CURRENCY.—From St. John, N. B., papers we learn that in future the Government of that Province will draw specie from England instead of bills. The coffers of all the New-Brunswick banks have likewise been replenished to meet any demand likely to be made upon them. It is said there is more specie now in St. John than there has been for many years. As the paper currency has been very largely decreased, this strength of gold is the best guaranty the public could have of the sound state of the banking institutions.

The Judges of the First and Second Judicial Districts.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the pressure or panic which in the brief period of two months has entirely prostrated the commercial and financial interests of the State, is a question entitled to a more careful and deliberate consideration than it appears as yet to have received. Knowing the character and views of the gentlemen who have taken the initiative in presenting the subject to the Executive, knowing that the Executive is himself adverse to such a measure, and that he can and will abandon his present views, only because of the pressure of arguments to which he can make no conclusive answer, I refrain from a discussion of the reasons which should impel or retard a convocation of the law-making department of the State. But while I refrain from further allusion to that particular point, there is another which I think should at least arrest the attention and excite the alarm of the people. I allude, as you may readily suppose, to the new and strange position which has been assumed by the bench of the First and Second Judicial Districts, in joint and extraordinary session assembled.

To me the demoralization of the Judiciary, which it so strikingly exhibits, seems to be the most appalling fatality which these troubled times could have produced.

If I read their proceeding right, and correctly construe or interpret the motives which prompted them, I have substantially the following case:

1. If a single Bank refuses to pay specie to all persons having demands against it, the Bank thus defaulting shall be closed up and its assets be placed in the hands of a Receiver, to be appropriated, *pro rata*, to the payment of all intebtedness, duly presented; such suspension, as a matter of course, to be followed by such proceedings as will insure a speedy and final settlement of all its accounts. The evidences that this was the law and practice are so recent, that they need hardly be recited. One (the Central Bank of Brooklyn) is so late, as that the ink can yet be scarcely dry upon the order made by their Honors of the Second Judicial District.

2. Within the past three days all the Banks, both of the City and the State, by their own acts—driven, to be sure, by circumstances over which they have no control—have subjected themselves to the penalties and inconveniences which had been provoked and encountered by the Central.

In such a condition, what do our Judges? Do they pursue the course marked out by the statute, and sanctioned by immemorial usage? Not so; but, anticipating a point which may possibly be presented to them, they congregate in a manner never contemplated either by the Constitution or the statutes, and with a unanimity unparalleled in the practice of the Courts, agree upon a course which shall govern their decisions in an event which might possibly be presented. And what is this decision thus prematurely reached and thus *injudiciously* thrust upon the public? If it means anything, it means that the Judges deem themselves to be clothed with the power to suspend (like the banks) the pains and penalties of the statute, and to stand between the banks and the laws under which they have an existence. In other words, that the Judges will become law-breakers, and administer the statutes as they might deem the interests or necessities of the business community required. In pursuance of the conclusions thus strangely and hurriedly arrived at, the practice was immediately changed; and not that alone, the back track was taken and orders already sanctioned, and, being executed, were rescinded without so much as an intimation to opposing counsel that the Court even contemplated considering such a course. We have heard much within the past year of the assumptions of the judiciary, and the public mind has been prepared for almost anything which the ingenuity of the judiciary could possibly devise; but I doubt very much if there has ever been a single individual who could have dreamed that the entire bench of two judicial districts would have voluntarily and so ostentatiously proclaimed to the world its determination to become the violators of the law which they were chosen to respect and enforce.

There are few that will feel, more than myself, the benefits of the indulgence and immunity thus volunteered by our Judges, but I hope there are none that will feel in a less degree, that in making proclamation of such immunity, they have been guilty of an assumption of power that is not warranted even by the frightful events of the past week, and which should not be excused or tolerated even though the senseless dismay and terrible disaster of the past were doubled or trebled.

From pecuniary distress—from the evils and afflictions of famine and commercial inactivity, there is a sure, though perhaps slow, process of recovery. They are induced by errors which may be corrected—quietly, yet surely—and the experience which they impart may prevent their recurrence. But the evils and errors which follow such alarming and monstrous assumptions by the judiciary, of duties and powers which belong only to the Legislature, are relieved and corrected only by violence—a violence which, aroused by passions, has no discrimination, and which seldom respects or spares even what is right and necessary.

That the course of the Judiciary has been devised and proposed as a means of alleviating the sufferings and quieting the fears of the public, it is both a satisfaction and a charity to believe, but I hope that upon reflection they themselves will hesitate to follow the policy they have marked out. I hope that the popular opinion, if not the Legislature, will preclude any man, or set of men, from every attempt to inflict penalties which have been unwillingly incurred. There are those who will demand the pound of flesh. Public honor and public faith require that our judges should correctly and firmly interpret and execute the law. Let us have JUSTICE BEFORE MERCY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1719 to 1727½, 1728, 1214, 1274, 1314, 1494. *Part II.*—Nos. 1701 to 1703, 1705 to 1711, 1713 to 1718.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 464, 1807, 513, 514, 515, 525, 528, 530, 532, 533, 534, 536, 540, 541, 543, 546, 548, 551, 553, 555, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 563 to 567, 569, 570, 571, 5, 38, 290, 359.

The Burdell Estate—Appeal from the Decision of the Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re Estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Yesterday, Mr. Clinton presented the following petition:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S PETITION.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

Your petitioner, Emma Augusta Burdell, respectfully shows to this Court that heretofore, to wit: On the 17th day of February, 1857, your petitioner applied to the Surrogate of New-York for letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of Harvey Burdell, late of said City, deceased, and such proceedings were thereupon had; that the said Surrogate, on the 9th day of September, 1857, entered and filed an order in said Surrogate's Court, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1857, denying said application on the ground that your petitioner was not the widow of said decedent.

And your petitioner further shows, that on investigating the said question, testimony was taken in behalf of your petitioner's said claim and against it; and your petitioner is advised and believes that said Surrogate erred in the rejection of testimony and evidence offered by your petitioner in behalf of said claim, material to said issue, and also erred in this, that he admitted evidence against your petitioner's said claim which was irrelevant and improper.

And your petitioner further shows, that the said order, sentence, or decree, and every part thereof, is erroneous, and your petitioner appeals from the same and every part thereof.

And your petitioner further shows, that the following named persons are, or claim to be, the next of kin of the said Harvey Burdell, and are the only persons interested in maintaining said order, sentence or decree, or who should be made respondents in this case, to wit: William Burdell, who has appeared in the said matter in said Surrogate's Court, by Patterson & Eastman, as his attorneys; Lewis Burdell, who has appeared therein by Alexander Gardner, as his attorney; James Burdell; Alice Bulin, wife of George D. Bulin; Mary Ann Field, wife of Philip Field; Lester Lamon; and the following five persons, to wit: Mary Esther Ray, Clarinda Elizabeth Archer, James McKee, Caroline Amelia McKee and Leonora McKee, children of Esther McKee, deceased, and Allen McKee, who appeared therein by Samuel J. Tilden as their attorney; and Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell, and John Charles E. Burdell, children of John Burdell, deceased, who appeared therein by Charles Edwards as their guardian and attorney. That the above-named are the only persons who have appeared in said matter before the said Surrogate in opposition to your petitioner's said claim, all of whom are of full age except the said Anna, Margaret, Emma Louisa and John Charles E., children of John Burdell, deceased, and the said James Dewitt, Caroline Amelia, and Leonora, three of the children of the said Esther McKee, who are minors.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that the above-named respondents may be required to answer this petition, and that the proceedings and decision, and the order, sentence or decree aforesaid may, upon this appeal, be reviewed by this Court; and that a day may be fixed by this Court for the persons therein made respondents, and the appellant to be heard upon such appeal, and that the order, sentence or decree aforesaid, and every part thereof, for the errors aforesaid, or other errors, may be reviewed, modified or amended, as may be agreeable to equity and law.

Dated Oct. 18, 1857.

HENRY L. CLINTON,
Attorney of Appellant and of Counsel.
GILBERT DEAN, of Counsel.

(Signed.) EMMA A. BURDELL.

Mr. Clinton asked that an order of review of the decision of the Surrogate might be granted.

His honor looked at the papers, and remarked on her calling herself "Burdell," when the record showed her name to be "Cunningham." That must remain as her name until the decision of the Surrogate was reversed. He admitted that she might call herself Burdell; he believed there was no law against a woman's nicknaming herself, but that would not change her legal designation. Another objection was, that it was not necessary to name all the next of kin as parties interested. They had consented to the appointment of the Administrator, and he represents all their interests. He took the papers, however, and said he would look at them carefully before this morning.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES.

Samuel J. Jolley vs. The Board of Police Commissioners and Mr. Bowen as Treasurer.—This is the suit brought by the plaintiff to recover for 1,200 glass ballot-boxes furnished the board. The defendants claim that it is a County expense, to be paid by the Board of Supervisors, to whom this claim should be made. An alternative mandamus was granted, and the return made admitted the main facts; the only difference of fact being that the money held by them was held under a certain statute, and that they were not at liberty to pay it out for this purpose. To this return Mr. Dean demurred, claiming a positive mandamus. He argued the liability of the board. The custody of the ballot-boxes was intrusted, by the legislative act, *to the board of police*, not a part to our City and part to another, but to the board as a collective body.

Whenever a duty is enjoined upon a party, the powers to perform this duty is implied. Thus: If the act directed the obtaining the boxes, it implied the power and duty to pay for them, unless it expressly provided otherwise. The question was simple, soon argued, and his Honor decided that it was a county charge, and therefore denied the motion. Mr. Jolley will have to look to the Board of Supervisors for his pay.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Walters vs. William Nealis.—The plaintiff was a policeman in 1855. He received orders from the old Board of Police to report all liquor stores open on the Sabbath. He found the house of the defendant, in Mulberry-street, with a liquor store in the lower part, which was doing business. He asked who owned the building, when the defendant insulted him; he remonstrated, and the defendant "pitched into him." He, therefore, sues for assault and battery. Case still on.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Recorder Smith was indisposed yesterday, and Judge RUSSELL appeared on the Bench in the Court of General Sessions. There was no case of special interest called on. Charles Price was charged with stealing a watch, worth $100, from Mr. MacClelland, at the Academy of Music, on the night of June 25th. The evidence was rather inconclusive. Mr. MacClelland felt a tug at his watch chain, found his watch gone, but discovered it afterwards on the floor near his feet. Price being the nearest party to him, was arrested. A policeman swore that he had watched Price, and noticed a great deal that was suspicious in his movements. The jury found him guilty. He labored under the disadvantage of being an old thief. The Judge sentenced him to 3 years and 10 months in the State Prison.

Andrew Love was next charged with burglary in the third degree. On the 1st August he stole a buffalo-robe from the stable of Patrick Fitzpatrick. He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years and 10 months in the State Prison.

Patrick McCaffrey, was tried for assisting to steal $104 from a German woman, at the corner of Duane and Chatham, at noon on Oct. 7. His alleged confederate, William Manly, was convicted on Tuesday of the same offence. There was not sufficient evidence yesterday to inculpate McCaffrey, and he was consequently acquitted.

Yesterday George E. Parmlee, the merchant doing business at No. 29 Warren-street, who was arrested on the charge of committing burglary and extensive robbery on the store and goods of Messrs. Dibblee & Co., in the same premises, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. As he had already confessed his guilt and exemplified the way in which the robbery was accomplished, some surprise was manifested that he should have been induced by his counsel, (Mr. H. L. Clinton,) to put in such a plea. Mr. Parmlee is the gay gentleman of the Fifth-avenue, whose adventures we published at the time of his recent arrest. He looked quite indisposed yesterday, seeming to feel his situation very keenly. His trial was set down for Thursday of next week.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1857.

The Money Market and Banking Difficulties have very seriously impeded operations in Domestic Produce during the week. The demand has been restricted to the immediate requirements of buyers,—chiefly for home use. Receivers have been eager sellers, and prices have fluctuated considerably. Towards the close some relief was experienced from the more settled condition of financial affairs; and with a reviving inquiry, the tendency in prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs was in favor of factors.

The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Ordinary State Flour	$4 50 @ 4 55	$4 50@ 4 55
Straight State	4 55 @ 4 60	4 55@ 4 60
Extra State	4 75 @ 4 95	4 70@ 4 90
Super. Ind. and Mich	4 50 @ 4 65	4 50@ 4 65
Super. Ohio	4 60 @ 4 70	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75 @ 4 85	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Ind. and Mich	4 85 @ 6 50	4 70@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00 @ 6 75	5 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10 @ 5 20	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 7 50	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 7 50	5 50@ 8 50
Super. to extra Canadian	4 55 @ 6 50	5 00@ 6 00
Mixed to extra Southern	5 15 @ 7 50	5 40@ 7 50
Rye Flour	4 00 @ 5 00	3 50@ 4 50
Corn Meal	3 75 @ 4 25	3 30@ 4 00
White Wheat ⅌ bushel	1 15 @ 1 37½	1 10@ 1 35
Red Wheat ⅌ bushel	0 98 @ 1 25	0 85@ 1 26
Mixed Western Corn	0 68½@ 0 70	0 65@ 0 67
Rye	0 73 @ 0 75	0 70@ — —
Barley	0 80 @ 0 85	0 70@ 0 90
Western Oats	0 50 @ 0 52	0 55@ 0 57
State Oats	0 47 @ 0 51	0 53@ 0 57
Southern Oats	— — @ — —	0 35@ 0 44

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Wheat-flour, bbls	82,000	138,500	66,500
Wheat, bush	380,000	164,000	75,000
Corn, bush	72,500	112,500	64,000
Rye, bush	1,300	1,500	2,500
Barley, bush	22,500	38,000	—
Oats, bush	28,500	7,500	12,500

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Wheat-flour, bbls	69,850	79,380	61,570
Wheat, bushels	385,500	279,000	158,200
Corn bushels	119,500	184,000	205,000
Rye, bushels	5,500	4,400	2,800
Barley, bushels	6,500	9,500	—

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales
Flour, bbls	84,000	98,600	66,500	61,570
Wheat, bushels	300,000	589,000	75,000	158,200
Corn, bushels	222,000	246,000	64,000	205,000
Rye, bushels	4,000	3,100	2,500	2,800
Oats, bushels	33,000	—	12,500	—
Barley, bushels	9,000	6,500		

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs, since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Oct. 9	45,238	845,335	215,834
New-Orleans	Sept. 27	—	301	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 1	6,413	25,645	21,711
Baltimore	Oct. 3	2,500	15,584	1,006
Boston	Oct. 3	94	—	—
Other Ports	Sept. 25	1,235	20,000	—
Total from Sept. 1		55,580	906,864	241,551
To the same time 1856		53,593	1,603,244	1,111,721
To the same time 1855		65,641	485,761	335,767
To the same time 1854		77	14,848	363,545

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
From N. Y. to Sept. 29, 1857	10,627	32,607	—
Other Ports to last dates	6,914	5,297	—

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business of the present year, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 4:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	184,705	5,274,154	5,873,305	772,061

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	97,160	6,136,135	6,540,090	237,634

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store, in Chicago, Oct. 3.

Flour, bbls	2,650	Oats, bush	25,732
Wheat, bush	224,905	Rye, bush	1,036
Corn, bush	70,714	Barley, bush	5,814

The following is a statement of the Breadstuff movement at Chicago, for the week ending Oct. 7:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,172	3,175
Wheat, bush	608,199	456,427
Corn, bush	56,552	71,601
Oats, bush	50,080	40,000

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the total shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, so far this season, include 141,400 bbls. of Flour, and 1,755,000 bushels of Wheat.

Buffalo Breadstuff Trade Statistics, for the week ending with Oct. 9.

	Imports.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	35,884	1,661
Wheat, bushels	295,108	169,774
Corn, bushels	107,450	103,460
Rye, bushels	1,360	—
Barley, bushels	2,339	—
Oats, bushels	16,137	1,500

The quantity of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs delivered at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Oswego, from the opening of navigation to the 1st inst., is thus given in our exchanges:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Buffalo	387,901	3,294,328	5,141,150
Oswego	75,706	3,138,155	1,617,442
Ogdensburg	224,298	328,100	461,570
Totals	687,905	6,760,583	7,320,162

The following is a statement of the Oswego Breadstuff movements, Oct. 11 and 12:

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	—	4,995
Wheat, bushels	17,000	23,105
Corn, bushels	12,800	35,956

The amount of produce on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, N. Y., includes 168,903 bushels of Wheat, and 42,000 bushels of Corn.

Owing to the derangement of the currency, we learn that produce is accumulating at Detroit. The stock of Flour now on hand there is larger than it has ever been before. The panic in that city, we are told, has subsided, and the remaining banking institutions are regarded quite safe.

Receipts of Wheat in Richmond, Va.

	1856.	1857.
Total during September, bush	228,723	262,660
Total from July 1 to Oct. 1, bush	641,469	692,857

Cotton continues quite dull and nominal. Middling Upland could not be sold for more than 12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.—but factors are not disposed to accept such prices. The demand is inconsiderable. Our available stock is now but 1,198 bales, against 27,111 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season, which commenced with the 1st ult., have been 102,452 bales, against 185,419 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 33,357 bales, against 36,803 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 100,471 bales, against 165,881 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 12,185 bales, against 26,639 bales at the corresponding dates a year ago.

Provisions have been sparingly sought after at generally drooping prices. The receipts are limited, but receivers are eager to realize. The Chicago *Times*, of the 12th inst., says: "Some of our beef packers have already commenced operations, but the weather is too warm for them yet. There is plenty of inferior cattle here, but few really good ones. The range has been from $2 25@$3 50, the latter being paid for only a few of the very best, and $2 50@$3 being the usual rate for good cattle. The demand for hogs is good at $6 for the best, and $5 50 for those not so good. In Indiana, on the first of June last, there were 1,571,655 hogs over six months old, and 506,885 head of neat cattle."

Stock of Pork and Beef in New-Orleans, Oct. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	4,069	3,888
Beef, bbls	2,341	440

Groceries have attracted very little attention and prices have generally declined, closing somewhat nominal. The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 10th inst., reports the arrival in St. Louis of 2 hhds. of new Sugar and 5 half bbls. of new Molasses from Ibberville Parish, La. The *Intelligencer* adds: "We have been shown a private letter to one of our grocery houses, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 30, which quotes the sale of 5 hhds. of new crop Sugar at 11½c., and a small lot of half bbls. new Molasses at 70c. ⅌ gallon—the first sales of the season. The letter further says that it took fifteen acres of cane to make the five hogsheads of Sugar, the cane not having fully matured; and that receipts to any extent cannot be expected for several weeks."

The Hay market manifests less buoyancy, partly arising from an increase of receipts, especially of baled. The demand is good, both for shipment and for City use. Prices are somewhat less uniform, ranging from 55c.@75c. for baled, and 60c.@$1 for loose, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Salt Hay is scarce, and it is in moderate request, at 56¼c.@62½c. ⅌ 100 ℔s., and $8 ⅌ ton. Straw sells as fast as it arrives at 75c.@87½c. for loose, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; and $2 75@$4 50 for bundled, ⅌ 100 sheaves. In Savannah, during the week ending on the 9th inst., there were some arrivals and considerable sales of Northern Hay reported. The price was 85c. ⅌ 100 ℔s., in large lots, from wharf. Eastern Hay was less abundant and less inquired for there, at $1 25 from wharf, and $1 75 from store, ⅌ 100 ℔s. In New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., New-York Hay was selling, to a fair extent, at $21@$22 ⅌ ton.

No important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at firmer rates. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 37½@$6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request at former prices. Other kinds exhibit no improvement. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ⅌ ℔. Our latest advices from Rio de Janeiro were to Sept. 5. BAIRD, LECOCQ & Co. state that "Coffees were in animated demand at the commencement of August, owing to the necessity of purchasers for vessels in port destined for the United States. From the 5th to the 31st, however, an extremely limited business transpired, and the accounts from Europe and the United States received on 21st by the *Teatonia* steamer, not being favorable as expected. Exporters evinced no desire for operating further at the very high rates formerly demanded by sellers. Prices which ruled at an advance of 100rs. on 10th, receded a week afterwards to previous quotations. Transactions embraced 135,000 bags, of which 78,000 for the United States. Supplies, although abundant at intervals, were on the whole moderate, and of very inferior quality. On the 3d instant, 20,000 bags changed hands at unaltered figures; 5,000 for Europe, and 15,000 bags taken in one lot for the United States at 5‖370. Further movement reported yesterday, but dealers would not accede to demands of buyers, and nothing of consequence was done. Prices should be lower, but our stock of 222,000 bags offers such a variety of good selections, that any decline may fall exclusively on the more ordinary grades. We quote nominally: Superiors, 5‖500@5‖600—11.52c.@11.70c. ⅌ ℔. on board; Good firsts, 5‖300@5‖400—10.96c.@11.34c. ⅌ ℔. on board; Ordinary firsts, 4‖900@5‖000—10.41c.@10.59c. ⅌ ℔. on board: Good seconds, 4‖500@4‖701—9.66c.@10.04c. ⅌ ℔. on board; Ordinary seconds, 3‖900@4‖100—8.56c.@8.93c. ⅌ ℔. on board; United States, r. lots, 5‖200@5‖300—11.96c.@11.03c. ⅌ ℔. on board. New Coffees continue scarce and of poor description. Exports to the United States for the eight months ending 31st ultimo, are not at all large, and do not average 80,000 bags per month. Of 163,961 bags which cleared in August, 96,308 bags were for Europe, &c., and 67,653 bags for the United States."

COTTON—Is quite scarce and nominal in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily and languidly. Sales, 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 75@ 4 85
Extra State	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 8 50

Canadian is in better demand at higher rates; sales 900 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, 1,600 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 60 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 750 boxes new crop layer Raisins at $3 10; 127 hlf do, $1 70; 122 boxes old layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 40; 350 boxes new crop Bunch do. $2 70@$2 75; 598 half do. $1 37½@$1 40; 550 qrs. do. 72½c.@80c.; 394 boxes Lemons $2 10@$2 20; 1,700 bags African Peanuts 60c.@70c. ⅌ bush.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and is in fair request at generally higher rates. Sales: 34,000 bushels,—including very prime Western white at $1 40; fair to good red do. at $1 10@$1 20; very good white Southern at $1 35@$1 36; good to choice red at $1 18@$1 26 and damaged Southern at 85c.@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 13th inst., says: "There were a dozen New-Yorkers in town looking after their 'business relations.' They propose to those owing them to receive Wheat at market prices, and half the difference of exchange for their New-York funds. We are told that compromises of this character will be made to a large amount. The idea is a first-rate one, considering the terribly deranged condition of the country's exchanges." Corn is pretty active, at advanced prices. Sales 33,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Holders ask 73c.@75c. for Rye, and 75c.@90c. for Barley, ⅌ bushel. No important movements transpired. Oats are quiet and languid, at 55c.@57c. for Western, 53c.@57c. for State; 44c.@52c. for Jersey; and 35c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ bush.

The Hudson River boats brought down 20,300 bbls. Flour, 6,243 bushels Wheat, 12,650 bushels Corn, and 7,700 bushels Oats, during the past 24 hours.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, Oct. 12.

Flour, bbls	2,630	Oats, bushels	25,632
Wheat, bushels	334,701	Barley, bushels	5,814
Corn, bushels	70,713		

The following is a summary statement of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, during the week ending with Oct. 12:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,604	6,683
Wheat, bushels	534,225	519,849
Corn, bushels	37,662	46,500
Oats, bushels	34,180	59 080
Barley, bushels	8,567	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Statistics, Oct. 14.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,087	979
Wheat, bush	38,865	38,391
Corn, bush	19,000	10,376
Barley, bush	358	—
Oats, bush	—	36

HAY—Sales 350 bales River at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Dull and heavy. New, 6c.@10c. cash, ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig sell at $28@$28 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 20c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general inquiry is tame; prices show no remarkable restriction.

OILS—Are quiet and languid, as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at more regular rates. Sales—300 bbls. at $22 50@$23 for Mess; and $17 50@$17 75 for prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon, 11c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only 85 bbls. fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet and depressed. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

BUFFALO PROVISION TRADE, OCT. 13.

	1856. Pork.	1856. Beef.	1857. Pork.	1857. Beef.
Receipts by Lake since the opening to date	43,732	2,227	17,265	17,029

RICE—Is dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 50 for ordinary to prime, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in very moderate request at unchanged figures. Sales 260 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¼c.@6¾c., mostly for cash, ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are cheaper. Stuart's varieties have been again reduced in value ½c. ⅌ ℔. They are now obtainable at the annexed prices: Loaf, 11c.; crushed, 10½c.; ground, 9⅞c.; circle A, crushed, 10½c. ⅌ ℔. These quotations are 4c. ⅌ ℔. under the highest currency of the year.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 ℔s. prime at 8¼c. cash, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 20c., but is generally held at 21c. cash, ⅌ gallon. No important sales transpired.

BUFFALO WHISKY TRADE, OCT. 13.

	1856.	1857.
Lake recepts since opening, bbls	27,222	36,851

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no remarkable alteration. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Resin 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 2s. ⅌ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

My last circular was dated 6th inst. We have since received accounts per *Niagara* to 26th, and *Atlantic* to 30th ult. The former reported a pause in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and a decline of ⅛d.@3-16d. ⅌ ℔., with sales for the week of only 29,000 bales. In Manchester trade was also quiet, but prices well maintained. By the latter we were advised of a steady but dull market in Liverpool; sales for three days 12,500 bales. Later news from India was received, which was not unfavorable. Consols slightly lower, and breadstuffs dull. The state of things existing on this side, to the extent known, was only casually noticed.

The panic in our money market continues; failures occur daily; the value of all kinds of produce and securities diminishes. The exchanges, foreign and domestic, are deranged, and business generally is almost suspended, the community being engaged in the all-absorbing occupation of providing means, at ruinous sacrifices, to meet impending liabilities.

The transactions in Cotton in this market are now necessarily so limited, by the trifling stock and the continuance of the money panic, as to render a report of little or no interest. Some small lots have been sold at about 13c. ⅌ ℔. for Strict Middling. Holders are still shipping the few remaining bales of stock, and but a small quantity is on the way here. Under the circumstances, I cannot submit any quotations. The export for the week has been—to Liverpool, 6,373 bales; Havre, 100. Total, 6,473 bales.

P. S.—10 o'clock A. M.—Yesterday several of the banks of this city suspended specie payments, and this morning the whole of them have agreed to stop paying specie; this result, though much to be regretted, will at once relieve the business community; exchange negotiations will be very soon reorganized, the value of produce will enhance immediately, and the business of the country resume its wonted activity. The full weight of this step, however, will be experienced adversely on the country for many months.

SOUTHERN MARKETS—Under the impossibility of selling bills on London, or on New-York, have given way in price, and we have all kind of rumors as to what might be done for cash down. In the present state of excitement and derangement the value of Cotton is entirely nominal, for should our present difficulties continue, the business will be stopped entirely; or with a renewal of negotiations, prices would immediately react, and, perhaps, go back to those current two weeks ago.

CROP.—The accounts from Georgia and Alabama are still unfavorable for the prospects of the crop. The estimate generally adopted there is 3,000,000 bales. From Texas also we have complaints of injury by boll worms and early frost. From the South and Southwest the accounts are more encouraging for a fair average crop. The question, however, is still in the future, and will depend upon the date of frost. All agree that the picking season is fully three weeks later than the average.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, &C.—The receipts fall below last year to date. The exports to Great Britain this week are increased by the shipments from first hands of the small stock held in this City. There must now be a serious cessation in the export of Cotton to Great Britain for many weeks; indeed, it seems doubtful how soon it can be renewed. The trade is completely paralyzed, owing to entire inability of Banks or Bankers to purchase exchange on England, France, or the Continent of Europe.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	104,000	185,000	259,000	124,000	85,000
Ex. to G. B.	27,000	17,000	81,000	41,000	46,000
Ex. to France	4,000	15,000	18,000	23,000	3,000
Ex. other F. P.	3,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000
Total Export	34,000	37,000	106,000	72,000	60,000
Stck on hand	102,000	163,000	233,000	146,000	103,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	51,000	64,000	90,000	39,000	27,000
Ex. to G. B.	11,000	5,000	21,000	8,000	11,000
Ex. to France	4,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	1,000	—	3,000	2,000	3,000
Total Exports	16,000	8,000	29,000	16,000	15,000

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

The market for Cattle this week was rather dull, owing in a great measure to the disordered state of the finances. Prices declined 25c. on the best, and 50c. on the 100 ℔s., on the more inferior stock; 1,100 head sold at from $8@$9@$9 50@$10 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Most of the cattle were from Ohio and Chester County.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep was very fair, but sales were not very brisk; 7,000 head were disposed of at from $3@$4 50 for fat Sheep, and from $2 50@$4 for Lambs.

HOGS.—This market was also affected with dullness, and 1,300 head only were sold, at from $8 50@$9 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s., which is a slight decline.

COWS AND CALVES.—This market was rather brisk, and sales of 275 head were made, at from $30@$40 for milch Cows, and from $20@$30 for dry Cows.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

For the week ending Oct. 13.

FLOUR.—The imports for the past week have been only little over 50 ⅌ cent. of the same time last year, and have been pretty equally divided between Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Canada has contributed more than usual.

Receipts by lake, since the opening, bbls	441,269
Receipts by lake, same time last year, bbls	750,548
Decrease	309,279

Although the receipts of the week have mostly been consigned to the Railroads for immediate reshipment, yet there has not been any decrease of stocks on sale. The supply is fully equal to the demand, which during Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was tolerably good. Holders were free sellers. Saturday and yesterday, being after the *Niagara's* news, and a more difficult money market, the market became dull, and declined. Sales foot up 9,000 bbls., closing at a range of $4 25@$4 62 for Superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for Extra do., and Indiana, Ohio and Iowa; $5 25@$5 75 for double Extra do. and Michigan. The most of the sales were of the better grades; few or none of the lower, there being no speculative demand.

WHEAT—The receipts of Wheat for the week have been nearly or quite up to the corresponding week last season, and this article is now coming forward more freely both from Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	3,810,136
Receipts to same time last year	4,274,328
Decrease	464,192
Shipments by Canal since opening	2,873,520

The demand until Saturday, mostly milling, with some for shipment to New-York, was active rather than otherwise, and the market did not vary much from any cause except as to terms of payment; a "cash" purchaser getting parcels cheaper than one with "time" drafts; the various quotations for Spring, being 77c., 78c., 80c., 81c.@82c., and this, too, on almost every day; including one parcel at 76c. Yesterday, however, the market was very dull. Sales foot up for the week 170,000 bush., closing at 76c. for Chicago Spring; 78c.@80c. for Milwaukee club; 88c.@90c. for red Indiana and Illinois; $1@$1 10 for white Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

CORN—The imports of Corn have been about one-third of the corresponding week last year, and they will not be any larger the coming week.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	5,299,877
Receipts same time last year	8,155,909
Decrease	2,856,032
Shipments by canal since the opening	4,461,473

The stock on the market is very light; but there is also an extremely moderate demand. The decline and the deranged state of money matter keep distillers and others out of the trade. Sales 20,000 bush., opening at 58c., and closing at 53c.@54c.

OATS—The imports of the week have been very moderate, and the aggregate is much less than last season.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake since the opening	792,421
Receipts same time last year	1,423,239
Decrease	630,928
Shipments by canal since the opening	518,682

The demand is better than the supply, and prices during the week have advanced about 4c. Sales 10,000 bush. at 36c.@40c., closing at the latter. To-day, however, there are sellers at 35c.@36c., but no buyers over 34c.

BARLEY—Is very dull, there being little demand from malters, and the market is lower. Sales 1,000 bushels at 70c.

RYE—In moderate supply and demand, and the market without much change. Sales yesterday of 500 bushels at 62½c.

FREIGHTS—By canal, have not been active, but as boats have grown scarce, an effort has been made to raise rates. Little else, however, offering, besides flour and wheat. The former yesterday was taken at 56c. ⅌ bbl. to New-York, and the latter at 17c. ⅌ bush.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

HORSES—The market is of course dull; a large number of Horses have passed through for more Western markets. Some 70 head only are on sale in all the State-street stables; but few are reported sold in them last week. ANDREWS, on Randolph-street, has a full stable, or 58 Horses and pair of Mules; but he sold only 10 head last week. When sales are made, they are at fair prices.

CATTLE—This time last year, Beef-packing was about half over, but nothing like this progress has been made this year, and the number likely to be packed is not so large as it was expected to be. It will not probably reach over 20,000 head. Only some 2,000 head have yet been slaughtered. Packers are not buying to any extent. For present use, the market is better, but still dull; 13 head sold yesterday at Bull's Head to a city butcher at $3, gross; they averaged about 1,180 ℔s. each. At the same place a lot sold at $3 50, and all the pens are yet full—some 200 head. At MYRICK'S—130 head there from Danville, Vermillion Co., sold at $2 50, gross, but they were old cows, little heifers and scallawags generally. For a dozen very choice beeves, $5 ⅌ 100, gross, was offered and refused, and they were shipped East. Number received by rail last week, 811.

HOGS—Few in market—a few that are being shipped East. Rather dull at $5 50 ⅌ 100, gross. Received by rail last week 2,219.

SHEEP—A flock of 340 are at Bull's Head and 400@500 at MYRICK'S. For 100 at MYRICK'S, which average 115 ℔s. at home, $3 50 ⅌ 100 was offered and refused, though the general rate is from $2 50@$3.

Markets remain with the same inactive downward tendency, as quoted for the last two weeks. Times are hard, and buyers are getting scarce, money being so tight that buyers are only purchasing from day to day, but we think prospects are rather more favorable; and when confidence is again restored among the people, and the various kinds of business assume a more cheerful aspect, we may then expect the packers and butchers will give better prices, and make their business as brisk and profitable as in former times.

Sales during the past week of 500 ordinary cattle, from 2c.@2¼c.@2½c. Sales of 200 cattle, better quality, from 2¾c.@3c., but few sales over 3c. or under 2½c.

Sales of 668 Hogs, from 5½c.@4½c.@3½c. ⅌ ℔.

Sales of 890 Sheep, from 3c.@3¼c.@3½c. ⅌ ℔.

Sales of 20 Cows and Calves, from $24@$30@$38 ⅌ head.

Left over, 240 Cattle, 400 Sheep, 50 Hogs.

The Hog Crop.

The Koekuk *Gate City* says that it has been the common impression all Summer that the hog crop of Iowa this Fall would be considerably short of the quantity marketed last season. From what we have been able to learn from the interior, from those we considered most intelligent upon the point, we have believed that it would in fact fall but little, if at all, below last season's product. This belief is sustained by the facts communicated to us by one of our able and most experienced merchants, who informs us that a correspondent in Wapello County, whose accuracy in regard to the crop has been proved by the estimates and products of several years, assures him that an accurate census of that County shows it to contain 26,000 head of swine, of which, if she sells in the usual proportion, 23,000 will be marketed this Fall. This is a very considerable increase over last year's product. The same gentleman says that Mahaska, in the amount of hogs, will at least equal her this year. The most sanguine expectations are indulged in of a considerably heavier crop this year than last. The same amount promises to be more remunerative, and with the prospect of an enhanced amount, we reflect with much satisfaction upon the probable extent and value of the Iowa hog crop for 1857. It is doubly important from the fact that the corn crop is so abundant that the price will be low. Manufactured into hogs, the full average price of that immense crop will be realized."

From returns prepared by the State Auditor, it appears that on the 1st of June in the years mentioned, the number of hogs in Indiana in 1855, was 1,991,475; in 1856, 1,563,293, and in 1857, 1,571,655. The number of cattle in 1855 was 587,597; in 1856, 530,577, and in 1857, 506,885. The increase in the hog crop, it will be observed, is greatly less this year than in 1856, while the decrease in neat cattle is very considerable both in last year and in this.

The "list" of hogs in Kentucky the present year has been completed, and shows a large increase, as follows:

Total reports for 1857	1,427,586
Total reports for 1856	1,109,185
Total reports for 1857	318,404

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The Cattle market has been dull and declining, and prices have mostly ranged from 2½c.@3¼c., with a few extra as high as 4c., and some common as low as 2c. gross. There are several lots of Cattle in the vicinity of the city on pasture, awaiting a better market.

Sheep are in fair demand, and prices range from $1 50@$3 50 ⅌ head. Lambs are worth $1 50@$2 25 ⅌ head, according to quality.

Hogs at 5c.@6c. gross, and the market very dull at these figures.

Upwards of 1,500 tons of Lake Superior copper passed the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal in the two months, from July 24 to Sept. 24.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

CONFECTIONERY
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., near Dey.

EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.—NATIONAL HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the public that he is again proprietor of the National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cortlandt-st. Owing to the increased value of money, and wishing to conform with the demand of the times, he now proposes to follow the old adage, of "Live and let live." He will therefore reduce the price of board from $2 per day to $1 75. In so doing he intends his tables shall not be diminished. In making my arrangements I have secured the services of Mr. CURTIS JUDSON, well known to the traveling public; also, my old friend, Major STECHEL, who is the obliging clerk in the office, and will continue at the post of duty to attend to the wants and comforts of all. Thankful for the patronage formerly extended to me, I hereby solicit the continuance of my old friends and customers, and trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing the present patrons of the house continue their favors. The Restaurant will be kept up in the same style as formerly.

GEORGE SEELEY, Proprietor.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1857.

The new, grand and romantic Fairy Spectacle, entitled BOREAS.

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH ON RECORD.

Even in this establishment.

THE RAVELS and ROLLA

To commence with the ballet of

LA BOUQUETIERE.

Rose de Mai .... Signorina Rolla

Followed by the new pantomime of

BOREAS.

With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.

Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, 50 cents.

Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW DRAMA, BY PLANCHE.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The events in this thrilling and most interesting play, occurring during and subsequent to

THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION,

have given the above celebrated author a splendid field for the display of his acknowledged powers, also providing some of the best artistes of the age with

ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.

Act 1. Period, 1789. Scene, Paris.

Larose, Steward to the Marquis .... Mr. Blake
Count de Florville .... Mr. Walcot
Julian St. Victor .... Mrs. Hoey

Abbe de Pompignac, Mr. Grosvenor; Marquis, Mr. Whiting; Colonel Deloraine, Mr. Levere; Catel, Mr. H. B. Phillips; Marchioness, Mrs. Vernon; Celestine, Mrs. Allen; Countess, Mrs. H. B. Phillips.

Act 2. Period, 1793. Scene, Paris.

Larose, Porter to the Conciergerie .... Mr. Blake
Count de Florville .... Mr. Walcot
Julian St. Victor .... Mrs. Hoey

Marquis, Mr. Whiting; Lannoir, Mr. Norton; Placidean, Mr. G. Holland; Bertrand, Mr. Russell.

Act 3. Period, 1816. Scene, Normandy.

Larose, aged 90 .... Mr. Blake
Count de Florville, aged 65 .... Mr. Walcot
Ferdinand, son to Julian .... Mrs. Hoey

Pierre Catel, Mr. H. B. Phillips; Rosalie, Mrs. Phillips; Marie, Mrs. Reeves.

With the farce of

MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

MR. LESTER

will make his re-appearance on Monday in a new comedy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway .... Stage Manager

Second week of the

RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

Third night of the new and highly successful Ballet of

IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16,

the new Ballet, composed by Signor Ronzani,

IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI,

Supported by the justly celebrated Troupe under the immediate supervision of Signor Domenico Ronzani.

Previous to the ballet the laughable farce called the

ROUGH DIAMOND.

NOTICE.—SATURDAY.—The Management has the pleasure to inform the public that, in compliance with the request of numerous patrons of this popular establishment, the grand Ballet of FAUST will be repeated for this night only, when it must be withdrawn to give place to forthcoming novelties.

A new grand ballet is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1857,

Miss LAURA KEENE in her great character of Mlle. Marco, in the grand romantic drama of

THE MARBLE HEART.

Raphæl Duchatlet .... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Mons. Volage .... Mr. Wheatleigh

To conclude with the screaming farce, entitled

THE QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Benj. Bibbs ... Burnett | Mr. Barnaby Bibbs, Jefferson

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette .... Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs .... Seventy-five cents
Family circle .... 25 cents | Private boxes .... $4 and $5

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MISS CUSHMAN

will, by express desire, appear in her unrivalled personation of MEG MERRILES,

the brilliant success of which wonderful delineation has never been equalled on the stage.

FRIDAY—GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.

Meg Merriles .... Miss Cushman

The other characters by the principal members of this excellent company. With the new farce of

WAS I TO BLAME?

TO-MORROW, (Saturday)—Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merriles for the last time.

On MONDAY—New play, with new scenery and appointment.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 16, will commence with

BION THE WANDERER.

To be followed by the thrilling Drama entitled

PETER BELL THE WAGONER.

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

BLACK HUGH THE OUTLAW.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .. 25 cents | Pit .... 12 cents

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,

Will be acted Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of

MACBETH.

Macbeth .... Mr. E. Eddy
Lady Macbeth .... Mrs. H. Jordan

To conclude with the drama of the

SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE GRAND AQUARIA, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, AND THE CARLO FAMILY.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a collection of BALLADS, &c. THE CARLO FAMILY, in MIMIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &c. EVENING at 7½, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE in "THE LADY'S DREAM," and THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.

On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the

POLAR REGIONS,

with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being

THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is

THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"

the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;

THE PEACOCK FLAG,

carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,

Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

GRAND CONCERT CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FAIR.

NINTH GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

By DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 16.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. "Albert March" .... Kuhner.
2. Overture, "Les Diamons de la Couronne" .... Auber.
3. Fantasia from "Il Lombardi" .... Donizetti.
4. Mazurka from "Le Propheta" .... Meyerbeer.
5. Cavatina from "Nebuchadnezzar" .... Verdi.
6. Quickstep, "Love Not" .... Blockley.

PART II.

7. "March du Sacre" .... Meyerbeer.
8. Selections from "Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti.
9. Quickstep, "Depilier" .... Freising.
10. "Serenade" .... Schubert.
11. "Hunter's Chorus" from "Cinderella" .... Rossini.
12. "Rosalie Medley" .... Dodworth.

No extra charge for admission.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FAIR

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE

will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE,

or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE

will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The Mail steamship *Fulton* leaves this port on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, for Havre. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Semi-Weekly Times is made up with special reference to the departure of the semi-weekly steamers for Europe. Americans or others in Great Britain or on the Continent, will find it decidedly the best edition for their use, as it gives in full all the news of the day from all parts of the world, made up to the latest moment.

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☞ John H. Tysor, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, we receive four days later intelligence from Europe. The news is not important. Napoleon had returned to France after meeting Alexander at Stuttgart. The imperial interview seems to have been a cold affair. According to the special correspondent of the London *Times*, no attempt was made to tamper with the Anglo-French alliance. The personal pride of Louis Napoleon has been qualified, but this appears to be the only result of the famous meeting. Rumor says that he will now insist on an interview with every Sovereign in Europe. During his residence at Stuttgart, the Emperor of the French was affable, courteous, and gracious to every one; he was seen in the streets at all hours and with as little display as possible. Alexander, on the contrary, was reserved, and, correspondents say, did not look amiable. Of the two august personages, the former left the most favorable impression on the public mind. The financial troubles in the United States are again attracting attention on the other side. We copy, elsewhere, from the London *Times* an article on American railways, and another on the suspension of specie shipments to Europe.

Full details of the latest Indian news are received. They are deeply interesting. On the 14th of August Lucknow still held out, but all authorities agree in stating that it is utterly vain to speculate on its powers of resistance. For good or for evil, its fate has been settled long before this. It was confidently anticipated that the attack on Delhi would be made on the 20th of August. Among other accounts, we publish a most thrilling narrative by a native and eye-witness of the massacre at Cawnpore. Though we have already given the particulars of that terrible tragedy, the account in question presents some new facts, and will be read with increased interest.

The weather quenched the Panic yesterday, and over all the town there was perfect freedom from financial alarm, while all wondered why all accepted the solace that the collapse had occasioned, and additional failures were not asked after. The Banks did business as usual on the new basis. The Savings Banks paid out generally by the ten per cent. rule, and received in the aggregate far more gold than they disbursed of bills. The weather prevented any large run upon the dry goods stores, and altogether it was a day of unusual calm. We continue in another column our review of the condition of the large manufacturing establishments in and about the city. The total of persons discharged from labor, as definitely learned thus far, amounts to 12,468.

We understand that the committee of New-York merchants, bankers and others that left here for Albany on Wednesday to have a talk with Governor King about the financial crisis and the propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature, and who returned yesterday, well pleased with their interview with the Governor, telegraphed him during the day, after reading the fiat of the Judges of the Supreme Court as published in the Times yesterday, that the extra session would be unnecessary in the present aspect of affairs.

The rainy weather impeded operations in produce, yesterday. Breadstuffs opened with a lively inquiry, chiefly for home use. Flour advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, as well as Corn, 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel. Towards the close, there was less disposition to buy, and the market was rather tame. The Hudson River boats brought down 20,300 bbls. Flour; 6,243 bush. Wheat; 12,650 bush. Corn; and 7,700 bush. Oats during the 24 hours ending at noon. Provisions were in moderate request at about previous rates. Rio Coffee attracted more attention at full prices. Sugars, Molasses and Rice were lightly dealt in, and were heavy. Cotton was quiet, scarce and nominal. Freights varied but slightly.

Mayor Wood was nominated by the Democrats in Convention last evening, for reëlection. There was no strenuous opposition, only 13 votes out of 110 being cast for any other candidate. Mayor Wood's position rendered this result inevitable. He has only served out half his term of office, the new charter providing for a new election one year in advance of its expiration. The union of the contending wings of the party and the prominent, not to say unscrupulously partizan, part which the Mayor has pursued in regard to the City Police, rendered his renomination a matter of course. Unless there should be a split in the Democratic party, which does not now seem probable, and a very complete union of all other parties upon some one opposing candidate, he is equally sure of a reëlection.

The Republican County Nominating Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, and made the following nominations: For Register, James H. Welsh; for Surrogate, A. W. Bradford, by acclamation; for District-Attorney, E. Delafield Smith; for Recorder, Edgar Ketchum. All the nominations except that for Register were made with great unanimity.

At the regular session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday evening a petition was received from Stephen H. Branch, asking for $2,000 to meet the demand of his creditors for money loaned him to prosecute the Matsell investigation. His memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance. Resolutions were presented and adopted, designating the polling places for the forthcoming election. A paper from the Board of Councilmen in favor of the establishment of a Fire Telegraph at the City Hall, with two operators to be appointed by the Mayor, was concurred in. The effort to secure, by the passage of an ordinance, the issue of $100,000 of Central Park Stock, for the purpose of continuing the Park improvements, was for the present unsuccessful, but the subject was made the special order for Monday evening. After acting on the nominations of the Board of Councilmen for election, inspectors and canvassers, and disposing of the poll lists the Board adjourned.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, the order of the day was called up, the ordinance for reorganizing the City Inspector's department as reported by the majority committee. After more than three hours of unusually tedious debate upon the introduction of some technical amendments, the report as amended was adopted. The previous part of the evening was spent in the discussion of miscellaneous matter; assent being given to the proposition of Messrs. James Wilson and others, who offer to clean the streets for $345,000 annually.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, an application was made by the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham that the decision of the Surrogate in the will of Harvey Burdell, deceased, should be received. His Honor will render a decision to-day. In the case of the payment for the new glass ballot boxes, it was decided that the charge was a county charge, and the Police Commissioners not liable.

Yesterday, at a special term of the Monmouth Court, holden at Freehold, James P. Donnelly was sentenced to be hung on Jan. 8, 1858, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Seaview House, Highlands, N. J. The prisoner addressed the Court in an emphatic and eloquent speech, asseverating his innocence in the most positive terms.

The Bank Panic and the Bank Laws.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are severely censured in some quarters for the opinions which they promulgated on Wednesday concerning the Laws relating to Bank Suspension. Members of the legal profession maintain that their action was undignified and without precedent, and that a Judge has no right to give opinions except in pronouncing decisions upon actual trial. Others see in this act another indication of the rapid strides which the Judiciary is taking towards controlling all other departments of the government and *making* law, as well as interpreting and enforcing it. And still another class regard their action as putting a forced and unwarranted construction upon the law, for the benefit of the suspended Banks. Nearly all these sentiments find expression in letters from correspondents which will be found in another portion of the Times. There is some degree of plausibility and even of justice in them all:—yet we think the circumstances of the present case are sufficiently urgent to warrant a departure, in the interest of the public, from the strict line of judicial etiquette.

It is undoubtedly true that the functions of a Judge are confined to the Bench, and to cases which come before him for decision. When the Prohibitory law was pending, our Judges were careful not even to intimate their opinion as to its Constitutionality. So, when the Canal laws of 1851 and the Police law of 1857 were in process of enactment the Legislature and the people were left to take their own course and act upon their own judgment: the Judges interposed only when a case, arising under these laws, came before them in due form for adjudication. This would, unquestionably, have been the regular and proper process in regard to the Bank laws. The Judges would have acted in strict compliance with professional duty and etiquette, if each had acted for himself upon every application for an injunction to which the Bank suspension might have given rise, and if no attempt at unanimity and harmony of action had been made until some case should be carried to the full Court on appeal. And yet every one can see the great public inconvenience and damage that would have followed such a course. In great emergencies, matters of form must yield to practical utility,—and this, certainly, was precisely such an emergency. The whole business community was in a state of alarm and apprehension,—and every day's delay increased this feeling and the mischief it was doing. The universal fear was that a rigid, *hostile* administration of the law by the Courts would crush the Banks and plunge the community into still more formidable difficulty. The one thing needed was a knowledge of the *general principles* of law which would guide the action of the Courts,—and this was afforded by the prompt and explicit declaration of the Judges. If issuing it was a violation of professional forms and official propriety, it is at least partially vindicated by its immediate marked effect in restoring public confidence and allaying the ruinous apprehensions which were becoming universal.

Whether the opinions of the Judges are sound, in a legal point of view, or not, is entirely another question. As the matter now stands, being plainly extra judicial, they are not binding upon any Courts of law,—not even their own:—and it is competent for any counsel, at the instance of a creditor who desires it, to contest them in proceedings for an injunction against any suspended Bank. We have already stated the provisions of the law upon the subject, and it is competent for every one to judge how far the opinions given depart from their plain intent. The Judges have merely said to the public and the Banks, that, according to their views of the law, it is only *insolvent* Banks that are to be forced to liquidation;—that injunctions are to be granted and receivers appointed only when it may be expedient in order to prevent fraud and injustice;—and that the mere suspension of specie payments does not constitute insolvency or evidence of intent to commit a fraud. If these principles are sound, it seems to us eminently fortunate that they have been announced to the public in time to do some good.

The action of the Judges is generally regarded, and especially in commercial and financial circles, as having entirely suspended the necessity for an extra session of the Legislature. It is felt that the Banks can obtain from the Courts all the relief which it is either just or safe for them to have. A correspondent of the Times insists that Legislative action is needed to restore *confidence*;—but the measures which he points out as means to this end, are by no means certain to secure it, and are besides clearly beyond the constitutional powers of the Legislature. There would be great danger, if an extra Session were to meet, in the present state of the public mind, that our Banking System would either become the football of political parties, or be sacrificed to the selfish and exclusive interests of the Banks. If it escaped one danger it would be very likely to incur the other. Party organs are already wrangling about the measure,—each being perfectly ready to sacrifice the public good to its own interests, and neither being willing to take any step, however important for the community, which shall promise any party advantage to its opponents. No influence would be likely to prevent such a contest, but that of the Banks themselves:—and the fewer opportunities these, or any other great corporations, have of bringing their power to bear directly upon legislation, the better for the people and the State at large.

So far as our Banks are concerned, we believe the general conviction of the community is that no extra session is needed, or should be held. The solvent Banks are in no danger of being forced to liquidation:—the Courts have given them abundant assurances against the dangers which our correspondent apprehends will prevent them from aiding the business community,—and the experience of the last three weeks in regard to the effects of a timid and selfish Contraction, is not likely to be lost even upon the half-dozen Banks whose narrow and short-sighted obstinacy has brought about the present catastrophe. It is possible that the condition of our State Finances may require some immediate modification of the canal regulations, which the Canal Board has not power to make. The Auditor has already given notice that outstanding drafts of the Canal Commissioners for work done upon the canals cannot be paid, and it is by no means impossible that similar deficiencies may arise in other quarters. An extra session of the Legislature may possibly become expedient in consequence of these and similar exigencies of the public service. But so far as the Banks and their suspension of specie payments are concerned, we see no reason for believing that such a meeting is either needed or desired by the public at large.

The Panic and the Government.

We have been gliding steadily now for more than seven weeks into such a slough of despond as no people, we venture to assert, ever found itself plunged in, under similar circumstances. Gold *in esse* is plenty enough; gold *in posse* is plentier still. The past three or four years have been years of unexampled prosperity. Our borders have been desolated neither by pestilence nor by famine. The farmers' granaries are at this moment choked with corn and every other product of the soil. We are buried in the profoundest peace. Up to the first of the last month, there was not a cloud of the size of a man's hand in our commercial horizon. And yet, in spite of all this, we have from the 24th of August to the present moment been laboring in the throes of a panic as terrible, as demoralizing and as desolating, as if the first-born of every household had been slain in the night. There has been no pause in our downward course. Each day has been pronounced, by the least sanguine of us all, the worst and last of a trying crisis, but the 'morrow has surely falsified the prediction. Tuesday was *par excellence* our *dies iræ*. No one who passed the doors of any of our leading banks, or took his stand at the corner of Wall-street, and watched the affrighted groups who thronged to the counters or "whispered with white lips" on the sidewalk, could avoid feeling the profoundest pity at the spectacle which met his gaze. If Nena Sahib were encamped at Yonkers at the head of one hundred thousand cut-throats, and were expected to butcher us to-morrow, the prospect could not produce more complete depression than was portrayed on the acutest mercantile visages in the community.

This wholesale demoralization has, of course, begot the usual clamors for extraneous aid, and the usual fertility in devising remedies. Half of us have thrown down our arms and are calling on Jupiter; the other half are plundering the baggage and making off with the spoil. Every newspaper teems with expedients for setting everything to rights. To be by no means frightened and to be very much frightened, and live very frugally; to support confidence by every practicable means, and yet to refrain cautiously from buying a single article in a single store; to repent of our extravagance and to deny that we have been extravagant at all; to be cheerful and to sit in sackcloth and ashes; to pay our own debts to others and to ask no one to pay his to us; to discount bills freely and to discount cautiously, are all amongst the panacea by which it is proposed to reëstablish credit. If the discussion of any, or all of them, could avail to save us, we should long ere this have been sitting in the lap of prosperity.

Since the Banks cannot deliver us, and the specie of California and from England has not come in time, and since people insist on being terror-stricken, a feeling has grown up that the Government might come to the rescue in some way or other. It is hardly necessary to read the public in this country a homily upon the propriety of a strict adherence on the part of the Government to the *laissez-faire* principle. It has long been settled amongst us that the great end for which all Government exists is to save us from being robbed and murdered. Fleets are manned, armies march, Senates debate and Presidents are elected, simply that each citizen may find a Policeman within call when he wants him. Whenever the Administration travels out of this beaten track, it is treading on dangerous ground, and the ground is never so dangerous as when it attempts to influence commercial operations. Any funds it ever possesses, it holds in trust for a particular purpose, and any other application of them is an abuse. It can know no more of the proper interests to encourage, the proper tendency to check, or to develop, than any one man amongst us all, and any attempts at fostering or guiding, are not simply bits of presumption, but approximations to fraud. There is no character which a government has less business to assume than that of money-lender. The taxes paid into its hands are intended solely to enable it to perform its duty, in protecting life and property, and maintaining the national honor. To devote them to the maintenance of the credit of any individual, or corporation, is simply to swindle the rest of the citizens. This is the plainest and simplest view of the matter—sufficiently plain and simple to render it unnecessary to descant upon the temptation which all abnormal uses of public funds open up to jobbing and corruption. Government loans for purposes of pecuniary relief in distressed localities, were attempted on a large scale in Great Britain in 1846-7, and the result was so deplorable, that the experiment will, we venture to assert, not be repeated as long as any of the generation which witnessed its effects—the corruption and wastefulness it begot, the shameless beggary it bred and encouraged—is in existence. It left traces of demoralization amongst all classes in Ireland, which have not yet disappeared.

Even if none of these objections existed, there remains a more powerful one than all still to be disposed of. The present panic has extended to almost every part of the Union. The crash has been as disastrous in South Carolina as in Massachusetts. Every city in the country blames some other for the distress it is suffering. Philadelphia could have held her own but for New-York, and if Philadelphia had not suspended, New-York would still be solvent. As is usual in times of calamity, recrimination is plenty, when every other commodity is scarce. Whom among the disputants shall Secretary Cobb single out for the first refreshing shower of Treasury dew? Into whose vaults shall his specie pass? Whose tightness shall he relieve? A loan, or anything like a loan, would be as certainly converted into a weapon of political warfare, as berths in the Custom-House or foreign embassies, and would prove a more terrible weapon than any other, for the simple reason that it would make itself felt at a time when want and terror had taken the edge off men's scruples, and inflamed their voracity. It was considerations of this sort which led to the downfall of the United States Bank. They have lost none of their force under the influence of either time or experience, and, whenever the day comes in which men shall be taught to rely on the Federal Treasury for relief from the consequences of their own mismanagement of their own affairs, a blow will have been struck, not simply at the commercial Integrity of the community, from which it will not easily recover. One evil has been entailed upon us by the absence of a National Bank, and this, and this only, the Government may do something to remedy. As long as the Bank was in existence, the revenue of the Republic, instead of being locked up in the period between its collection and disbursement, was kept in circulation, and helped in crises of this sort to ease the pressure. The golden tide which the Custom-House and Land-offices pour into the Treasury at present ceases to be of any use to the monetary world, from the moment it gets into the Federal strong box. In other words, the more prosperous we are, and the more taxes we pay, the larger the sum withdrawn from the ordinary uses of commerce. From the certainty and regularity of funds derived from this source, it is admirably fitted to act as a regulator of the money market, through the instrumentality of a bank. As we have no bank for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury has done much service at the present crisis by producing his hoard, and pouring it through the four great commercial centres, and into the ordinary channels of commerce. He has done this without traveling out of his legitimate sphere, by disbursing freely for the public service and redeeming the public debt. We are sorry to see that he has been obliged to discontinue the redemption of public stocks—so that no further relief from this quarter can now be anticipated. But what he has already done has been of essential service to the business public.

A Lesson of the Past.

Those who can see no hope for the City and the country outside of a dash at special legislation to save the Banks of New-York from the people of the State, may find it worth their while to consider the famous story of the Abbé Galiani's Neapolitan Chevalier. The Chevalier was coming out of church when he met a friend, who told him that the Viceroy was dead. This news set the Chevalier a thinking. Immediately afterwards he met another acquaintance, who informed him that the Pope had also fallen, and that the Archbishop had been hastily summoned to Rome. This intelligence was still more staggering, and the Chevalier began to anticipate trouble. He hurried home, but encountered on his way a third person, who told him that the President of the Council of State had just been struck down by apoplexy. Thoroughly upset, the Chevalier rushed up three stairs at a time to his rooms, bolted and barred his door, and passed the night in a trance of mortal terror. In the morning, fully convinced that murder and robbery must be raging throughout the city, he opened his curtains cautiously and peeped out. What was his surprise to see the streets full of people going quietly about their affairs—the shops open as usual, showy carriages driving about, and *lazzaroni* consuming their maccaroni quite at their ease! Overcome with wonder and delight, the Chevalier exclaimed, "*Bless me! the world goes of itself!*"

The Chevalier was right. The world did go of itself, in Naples, a hundred years ago. And it certainly is going of itself in New-York to-day. The common sense, the business experience, and the habitual energy of the people of this City and State, offer a better guarantee for the quiet and secure evolution of the present crisis, than any hasty legislation in behalf of this or that class of men, or of this or that set of institutions, possibly can. No legislation can undo what has been done, and any legislation taken at this time is more than likely to embarrass the community afresh, by vitiating and interfering with the natural tendency of the relations between the Banks and the people, to effect their own restoration to a healthy state. We have already expressed our conviction, which we believe to be the conviction of the community at large, that our Banking Laws are essentially sound and just. It is not necessary to go beyond the actual state of our currency in demonstration of this fact. That provision of our Banking Laws which authenticates the bank-note currency of New-York with the credit of the State itself, is at this moment doing for our people everything that at this moment can be done. It is fulfilling just the functions, in fact, which the Bank of France fulfilled for that country in the terrible financial crisis of 1848. It assures us a currency which commands public confidence. And the public confidence which carried France through the commercial convulsions of a tremendous political revolution, certainly can carry New-York through the difficulties of a panic and the perturbations of a pressure. The failure of the great *Caisse du Commerce et de l'Industrie* in 1848 brought down all the discounting houses of Paris, and threw the commercial community of France into an utter confusion. These discounting houses of which the *Caisse du Commerçe et de l'Industrie*, established in 1830, was simply the highest in rank and the most powerful, were virtually banks. The Bank of France, as is well known, discounts only paper drawn and payable in Paris, or some city in which a Branch of the Bank exists, and this paper must bear three indorsements, and be drawn for a period not exceeding ninety days. Midway, therefore, between the Bank of France and the commercial world of France, the discounting houses, or secondary Banks, took their place, transacting business on more facile terms, and offering generally a closer resemblance to our own Banks than the great National Institution. They received deposits also, and issued in return notes maturing early, or even payable at sight. In this way they created a great floating debt which assumed, of course, an enormous development at periods of general prosperity, and they engaged at the same time in various enterprises in which their capital was largely locked up, beyond their immediate reach. The Bank of France, from time to time, endeavored to check this danger by limiting, and, in some cases, by arresting altogether the facilities extended by itself to these banks. In 1848 the crisis came up as suddenly as a shower in Summer, or as a panic on the Stock Exchange, and one after another the *Caisses d'escompte* went by the board. But in the midst of the uproar and chaos the paper currency of the Bank of France remained undepreciated, authentic, and a sure basis of commercial transactions. The Provisional Government was thus enabled to intervene at a proper time with measures of relief. These measures were three in number. They extended the date of maturity for all obligations; they remitted the fine upon all unstamped acceptances and bills, and gave such paper validity; and they permitted the establishment of a great discounting institution. In the case of the France of 1848, this legislation was called for, and was in the main effectually useful. In the case of the New-York of 1857, it is very difficult to see what possible legislation is called for by the public necessities, or what legislation could do for us anything proper to be done, that has not been done already.

The Court-Martial on Col. Sumner.

In our impression of yesterday we stated, on the authority of a telegraph from St. Louis, that General Smith had issued special orders for a court-martial, to be held at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of November, for the trial of Colonel Sumner. The charges are not stated, but, in general terms, one specification is understood to be, that on the 29th of July last, Colonel Sumner had a favorable opportunity of destroying that bold, blood-thirsty tribe of Indians known as the Cheyennes, and that, through mismanagement and unsoldierly conduct, he allowed them to escape.

Contradictory accounts of the engagement that took place between our troops and the Indians on the 29th of July last have been published, and it is difficult to understand the precise state of the case. It seems, however, to be established, that a few days before the fight Col. Sumner, with six companies of cavalry and three of infantry, struck a heavy Cheyenne trail, and that on the 9th he learnt, through his guides, that the Indians were three miles ahead. Colonel Sumner immediately ordered the cavalry to advance at a trot and, a short time afterwards, they came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in line. After the command was given to charge, the Indians waited till our troops were within twenty or thirty paces, and then, seized with a panic, they broke and ran. Only nine of their number were killed. Col. Sumner, in the first place, has been blamed because he did not wait for the support of the Infantry, and, secondly, because he only used the sabre and not the revolver or the rifle. His friends, however, have offered an explanation of these apparent omissions—an explanation which will probably be urged in his defence on the present trial by court-martial.

It is alleged, and with great show of reason, that when Col. Sumner was informed that a large body of mounted Indians were ahead, the case was palpably one either of overtaking or of losing them. The cavalry, therefore, were ordered to advance at a trot, and when they came up with the enemy, it would have been ridiculous to have waited for the infantry. Had the Indians then intended an attack, they would not have stopped till their opponents were reinforced, for they knew that the infantry were at no great distance. As to the weapon used by the men, it is stated that a majority of the troops were recruits, and, had they been ordered to halt and fire, the officers who were in front, would have been obliged to retire to the rear. Furthermore, if the Indians, after drawing their fire, had charged while the cavalry were deranged from its effects—their carbines empty and their officers in the rear—a serious disaster might have been the result. It is contended that Colonel Sumner acted in the most prudent manner possible under the circumstances. The Indians were well armed and were mounted on fleet horses, and it would have been surprising indeed if they had allowed themselves to have been deliberately surrounded and massacred.

We know not yet what are the specific charges to be brought against Col. Sumner; but on the alleged one that he committed an unpardonable blunder in the recent engagement with the Cheyennes, he can, if the statements submitted on his behalf by officers of the Army, in the Times of yesterday, prove correct, enter a fair and substantial defence.

"Such Bargains!"—Probably the most prosperous and exultant person in the whole community just at present is the well-known Mrs. Toodles. Not having any very pressing debts on hand, she goes about town to see everything that is offered for sale which she thinks it would be "handy to have in the house;" and the amount of articles which she has purchased will probably astonish her excellent husband, if he is in a condition to be astonished at anything, when he happens to come home. The truth is, she is not so much to blame after all. The temptations to buy are too strong for any ordinary mortal to resist. Everything seems to be selling for almost nothing. Many of the great wholesale dealers in dry goods, groceries, &c., finding it utterly impossible to sell anything in the ordinary way, have opened retail establishments and are selling their goods for whatever anybody chooses to give. A walk down Broadway, and a glance at the articles offered and the prices fixed upon them, will convert almost any one who has the silghtest inclination in that direction into a Mrs. Toodles. "Such bargains" as tempt one at every step will probably not be met again for years. This cannot last always, as a matter of course. It is only a temporary expedient to raise money which must be had and which can be got in no other way. In the course of a few weeks, perhaps days, this class of goods will go up to something near their old prices. But just now everybody who needs [illegible] procure it at a very reasonable rate.

One Good Result.—It is to be hoped that the suspension of specie payments by our Banks, and the consequent suspension of the run upon our country Banks, will have the effect of bringing to market a very large portion of the enormous harvests of the Western States. So long as the country Banks were liable to be called on for specie to redeem their notes, they could not furnish their customers with the money needed to send this grain to market. So long as this continued there was very great danger that, in addition to the stagnation of business and the general lack of emyloyment, we in the City might enter upon the Winter with a short supply of flour and provisions: and every day's delay was of the greatest importance, inasmuch as but little time remained before the closing of navigation. Now that the country banks are relieved from the necessity of redeeming their notes, they can discount freely to their local customers, and this will send to the East very rapidly the supplies of grain which we so greatly need. We understand that the State officers in Albany are doing everything in their power to aid this result, and we hope very soon to be able to chronicle the progress of enormous amounts of western produce on its way to New-York. A month remains before the close of navigation, and if it is well improved this will do a great deal.

Lessons of the Crisis.—Everybody is trying to derive all the wisdom possible from the events of the present crisis. The *Tribune* improves the occasion by the following exhortation:

> "It ought to be the very first inquiry respecting a merchant wanting credit of importers, commission houses or banks: '*Does he sell goods on time out of the City?*' *and if he does, that should be reason enough for refusal.* Our City will lose fifty per cent. of all that is now due her for goods sold on credit to retailers. Is not that enough? If not, let the fact that she must wait inconveniently for a good part of the other half prove conclusive."

Such a rule as this, we suspect, would reduce pretty essentially the intercourse between our City and the country upon which it is dependent for its prosperity. It is, undoubtedly, a very effectual preventive of *bad* debts not to give any credit; but we doubt if the thousands and tens of thousands of country merchants who trade with the City, will see either the wisdom or the necessity of such a precaution.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

By way of England we receive advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of September.

At Rio the coffee market remained quiet—about 45,000 bags sold since previous advices. Stock comprised about 200,000 bags. Good first was quoted 5,200 to 5,400 per arroba, and superior 5,500 to 5,600. The flour market continued without animation. Freights dull; Channel nominal 40, and United States 55 to 60. In exchange little business had been done for the *Teutonia* at the following rates: London, 27⅞ to ⅛; Hamburg, 650; Paris, 34.

At Bahia the sugar market continued in a state of apathy. No sales had transpired, with a few trifling exceptions, and quotations were nominal. Cotton stocks mostly in second hands, and no transactions of importance had transpired; quotations were nominal, being those of the last sales. A slight improvement had taken place in coffee in consequence of the higher prices paid at the last auction of Caravellas. About three mil bags unwashed seconds Bahias changed hands at 5,000 per arroba. Cocoa was flatter. Hides at nominal quotations, no sales having occurred.

At Pernambuco cotton was in good demand, and eagerly purchased at 8,200 to 8,350 per arroba. Sugars had declined since the arrival of the *Medway*; Muscovadoes, 2,850 to 3,350 per arroba; whites, 3,700 to 4,600. The new crop had commenced, but as yet unclayed Muscovadoes only came to hand.

Later from New-Mexico.

We have dates from Santa Fé to Sept. 15. The election of delegate to Congress took place on the 7th. Michael Antonio Otero was elected over Judge Baird. Mr. Otero represents the "Native" sentiment of the country, being a New-Mexican by birth. Judge Baird is a native of the United States. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Santa Fé, says:

> The result of this election proves very clearly that an American-born citizen can never be elected to Congress from this Territory, when he has a Mexican competitor. The worst feature in the case is, that a contest of this kind gets up a war of races, which, of all others, is the most dangerous.

Amusements.

Another New Theatre.—There was hardly room, we should have supposed, for another theatre on Broadway, but a new one was opened last night in Wood's new marble building, on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History, which, in completeness of construction, and elegance of decorations and fittings-up, excels all the other houses of the kind in the City. It is a superb little box—little according to the present exaggerated scale of doing things—with two galleries and a parquette, capable of seating two thousand persons comfortably. The whole arrangements of the establishment are admirable, the vestibules and stairways are spacious, and the foyer is incredible; a beautiful apartment, with large mirrors, rosewood furniture, and carpets to correspond. And for what purposes is this superb house, with its beautiful saloons, intended? Why, for Negro Minstrelsy. It is the apotheosis of our native opera. It was built by Mr. Henry Wood for Christy & Wood's Minstrels, and opened last night for the first time to the public. The architect was J. M. Trimble, who appears to have a genius for such fairy-like creations.

Manufacturing Establishments.

In the town of Malden, Mass., 500 persons are thrown out of employment by the financial troubles.

The Oswego Cotton Factory suspended business on Saturday, cutting adrift a large number of workmen.

The Gornald Mills at New-Bedford are again in full operation, employing the full number of hands.

Military.—The 55th Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. Segal, had their annual inspection parade yesterday, in Hamilton-square. This Regiment is composed of the Light Guard, State Guard, Tigers, and four small companies of the Garde Lafayette.

The 10th Regiment, Col. Halsey, and the 12th Regiment, Col. Cocks, paraded in Tompkins-square, and the 5th Regiment, Col. Schwartzwalder, in the Washington Parade Ground. The turn-out was not very large, but the several Regiments, considering the state of the weather, looked and marched well.

POLITICAL.

Mayor Wood Unanimously Renominated.

One hundred and eight delegates from the twenty-two Democratic Ward organizations met at Tammany Hall last evening at 7½ o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and were organized by the appointment of Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS as Chairman, and CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF and SAMUEL WEBSTER, of the Tenth Ward, as Secretaries. There were five delegates from each of the Wards present, less two, in the aggregate. After the settlement of preliminaries they proceeded to ballot for a candidate, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

FERNANDO WOOD	95
G. GODFREY GUNTHER	12
JAMES M. SMITH	1
	108
Absent	2
Total	110

It was then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done, and after the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Mr. WOOD and inform him of the result, the Convention adjourned.

Before the assembling of the Convention, some fun and excitement were created by the circulation of a circular among members of the Convention "pitching into" Mr. WOOD most savagely, and recommending the nomination of some honest man

Republican County Convention Nominations.

The Republican County Nominating Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock last evening, to make nominations for Surrogate, Register District-Attorney and Recorder. The attendance was large.

CHAS. H. DANA was chosen permanent Chairman, and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY and WM. A. REED, Secretaries.

After the calling of the roll, and the filling of vacancies in several delegations,

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD be nominated by acclamation for his present position of Surrogate; and the motion was adopted unanimously, and with great enthusiasm.

A motion to take up the nomination for Register was then carried.

Mr. W. S. GREGORY, of the Twenty-first Ward, favored an informal vote, by wards—each delegate to name a candidate as his vote was called.

Mr. E. W. BENEDICT and others favored open nominations, as many of the delegates might not have made up their minds upon any candidate.

After a long and rambling discussion, the suggestion of Mr. GREGORY was adopted, and the Convention thereupon proceeded to an informal vote, which resulted as follows:

James H. Welsh	57
Thomas C. Acton	42
William S. Davidson	7

Mr. GEO. W. PEARCEY hoped that, before the final vote, the claims of each candidate would be discussed.

Mr. E. W. BENEDICT moved that the Convention proceed to discuss the merits of the candidates and their claims to a nomination.

Mr. RIDDLE hoped the resolution would not pass. Nothing but a waste of time would result from its adoption, as he presumed that every member of the Convention had already made up his mind.

Several members differed from Mr. RIDDLE, and the motion of Mr. BENEDICT was carried by a small majority.

Mr. LYONS, of the Sixth Ward, moved that each member be limited to five minutes in the debate.

Some members hoped no such gag would be placed upon the Convention.

A DELEGATE saw in this motion for discussion an ambuscade—a plot—to defeat any nomination, and he hoped the design would be thwarted, though he had no special objection to the five minutes' plan.

The motion of Mr. LYONS was carried, and

Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT rose and advocated the nomination of Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, (the present Deputy-Register,) whom he declared to be a fit man, by his great experience and competency. He was, moreover, a staunch and efficient member of the Republican Party, and had been so for three years.

Mr. JAS. KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, eulogized Justice JAS. H. WELSH, as an old and unflinching Republican, against whose fidelity and consistency not one word could be said. He was for two years Chairman of the Young Men's Whig Committee, and was one of the very first to ally himself with that portion of the Whig Party called the "Wooly Heads" from which Republicanism had sprung. Mr. WELSH had never been carried away by every wind of doctride. He stuck by the ship in fair weather and foul, and with sleeves rolled up was ever found at his post in Ward Committees, in General Committees, in State Committees, and in every way and in every place where his services were required to advance the glorious cause, which every member of the Convention before had espoused. Moreover, to Mr. WELSH belonged, in a great measure, the credit of maintaining the Republican Party in his own and in other lower Wards, right among the enemy, and in their own camp as it were. The Republican Party owed much to Mr. WELSH, much more than a nomination for Register, and he hoped that his payment would not be entirely "suspended," even in the times of panic and financial dismay.

Mr. FITCH, of the Fourteenth Ward, had no objection to JAMES H. WELSH nor to THOMAS C. ACTON. They were both honorable men, but the nomination of either would result in abortion. Neither could be elected. Why perform a farce? Why not do something effectively and practically? Why not nominate some new man—a man upon whom both parties could unite and elect, if proper arrangements were made? The whole thing looked silly.

Mr. G. W. PEARCEY moved that the Convention now proceed to an informal ballot for Register.

A delegate from the Fourth Ward said one informal ballot had already been taken, and moved, as an amendment, that the Convention now proceed to a formal vote for Register.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that a majority of all the votes cast be sufficient to elect, and the motion was carried.

The Convention then proceeded to a formal *viva voce* vote for Register, the result of which was announced as follows:

James H. Welsh	56	Thomas C. Acton	50

This result was hailed with loud applause, and the Chair was about to declare Mr. WELSH elected, when Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, moved that the nomination of Mr. WELSH be made unanimous.

Mr. G. W. PEARCEY objected. He understood the vote just taken to be an informal one; his motion, which he believed to have been carried, was to that effect.

The Chairman explained his recollection of the circumstance. He believed Mr. PEARCEY to be in error, and in this opinion he was borne out by a majority of the Convention, who called for the question.

Several members requested Mr. PEARCEY to withdraw his opposition, but that gentleman refused to do so, and moved that the motion to make the nomination unanimous be laid on the table.

Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, of the Fifteenth Ward, spoke against Mr. PEARCEY's motion. He (ROBINSON) had voted against Mr. WELSH, but would now support him inasmuch as he had been nominated by the Convention.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a large majority, and then the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put and declared carried, only two persons voting in the negative.

The result was loudly cheered.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the formal nomination of a candidate for District-Attorney. The result was as follows:

E. Delafield Smith	55	Edgar Ketchum	4
E. P. Cowles	23	Guy R. Pelton	2
John Sedgewick	12	Robert Adams	1

Mr. SMITH was declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

A motion to adjourn was here put and lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the nomination of a Recorder, and the motion was carried.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that EDGAR KETCHUM be declared the nominee of the Convention for Recorder.

Mr. IVES moved as a substitute that Mr. KETCHUM be nominated for Recorder by acclamation, and the substitute was adopted without opposition.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the thanks of the Convention were returned to its officers, who were instructed to notify the various candidates of their nominations, and to call another meeting of the Convention, if circumstances required.

The Convention then adjourned.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the Whig General Committee of this City, was held Wednesday evening, at their rooms, No. 108 Fourth-avenue, Hon. THOMAS H. BOND in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to wait on Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, reported that he was forced to decline the nomination for Governor of the Almshouse, by the imperative nature of his business. On motion of Mr. J. C. HYATT, of the First Ward, Mr. FREDERICK C. WAGNER was nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Almshouse.

On motion, the Committee then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Register. On the first ballot WM. S. DAVIDSON received a majority of the votes cast, and was afterward unanimously nominated.

The Executive Committee requested a call for the Ward Committees in each Senatorial District, to meet in their respective districts for the purpose of making nominations for State Senators and Councilmen. Adopted.

Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, nominated by this Committee at their last session for District-Attorney, was then introduced, and accepted the nomination.

On motion, the other nominations were postponed until the next meeting, and the Committee then adjourned until Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, 1857.

☞ The American and Republican Conventions of the Second Judicial District assembled in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday noon. They remained in session until a late hour last night, without agreeing upon candidates. The principal candidates are Judge BIRDSEYE and JOHN DIKEMAN, Esq., of Kings County; SAMUEL J. WILKIN, of Orange County, and EDWARD WELLS, of Westchester.

In the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County, the Democracy have nominated JOHN A. DAYLIN, Esq., Ex-Aldermen of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Mountain Club had quite a respectable meeting last evening in the old head-quarters, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. HORACE GREELEY and Judge CULVER addressed the meeting.

The Republican and American Conventions finally concluded their ticket by nominating the following:

THOMAS NELSON, (Am.,) of Westchester County, for Judge of Supreme Court, long term.

LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, (Rep.,) of Kings, for the short term.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A motion was made by Councilman BOOLE to reconsider the vote as to the location of the polling place in the First Ward. The motion was carried, and an amendment substituted.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department of this Board was presented in favor of confirming decisions of the Fire Commissioners contained in various documents. Which report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, asking to be discharged from future consideration of a resolution relative to widening Houston-street, was adopted.

The report of the Committee in favor of presenting E. A. Willoughby $250, as a testimonial for his conduct in arresting Cangemi, was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying the late Central Park Police, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A lot of land near the Catholic Orphan Asylum was leased to them at a nominal rate.

A resolution was adopted concurring with the Board of Alderman in paying $350, being the expenses of the Joint Committee appointed to award the gold snuff-box.

STREET CLEANING.

The proposition of James Wilson and others was called up on the report of a Special Committee, offering to clean the streets of the City for $345,000 per annum, with security in $100,000, for the term of five years. The Committee reported favorably, recommending that the City Inspector be authorized to make the contract.

Councilman JONES spoke energetically in favor of the proposition, referring to the statement that the Mayor's message substantiated the fact that the present expense was more than $600,000 annually.

Councilman McCAHILL and Councilman BULTEEL, together with Councilman OTTARSON, took part in some explanations. Ultimately the report was adopted by a vote of 48 to 3.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The order of the evening was then called, and the ordinance re-organizing the City Inspector's Department, as reported by the majority Committee, was taken up. After a long and tedious debate, discussing amendments and details of not the slightest public interest, Councilman McCAHILL would have referred the document back; Councilman WARNER objected to such a course, stating that all he aimed at was the introduction and adoption of parts of the minority report. At a later hour than usual the report, as amended, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Money Crisis—Encouraging Facts for the Future.

From the Washington Union.

While we are discussing the policy of the present banking system of the country, pointing out its errors, and illustrating its evil results, it may be well to turn aside for a moment to compare the condition of things in other periods of our difficulties with the present.

The features of the present moneyed crisis do not at all resemble those of any other period in our history. In 1837, and up to 1844, the people, generally, were in debt. The North and the South were alike involved. The amount of specie in the country was then very small, and the total bankruptcy of four hundred thousand men was to be added to a vast indebtedness by men who were able and willing to pay by regular installments, to be derived either from the profitable use of their property, or by its periodical conversion into money. This required time. Care, energy, and frugality did the rest.

There was another class of paying men to be added to that, who were largely debtors, but who did not resort to any extinction, by law, of their liabilities. They relied upon their labor, skill, and enterprise to free them from debt. These two classes of men constituted the great body of the people.

The circumstances under which they had to act were peculiarly trying. The failure of the Banks was universal. The balance of trade with foreign countries was greatly against us. Our exports during the years 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43 and '44, in breadstuffs, tobacco, cotton, did not average per annum more than $76,000,000. Breadstuffs were about an average through these years of $8,000,000, tobacco $8,000,000, and cotton $60,000,000. We were broken down at home—we had a blighted name and credit. The precious metals were in smaller quantities amongst us than they had been in any series of six years since the war of 1812, taking into view the proportions of population.

There are many very interesting statistical facts in connection with that part of our history to which we might advert, but our purpose is to condense our views, and we therefore leave out of the question the order of things which followed the close of the United States Bank, and its reappearance in the name of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. We also omit the initiatory measures which were consequent upon the establishment of the sub-treasury system. It saved the Government then. It has saved it now. But we proceed to state the position in which we are at this time.

Our present condition is not so disastrous as that long and dismal period to which we have referred. We were proud enough, even then, as a nation, but we were grievously ashamed of our lost credit abroad. We were still heroes for the field of battle—a nation of heroes; but we were humbled under a sense of our degrading misfortunes, and trembled at the names of our debts. Not a nation would trust us. Our countrymen hardly knew how to trust one another. Behind us was desolation. Beneath our feet was doubt, and a suspicion lurked in the public mind that we had nothing of our own to stand upon. In the future, we saw that it would take one, two, three and four years, at least, before we could pay our debts and recover our credit abroad, and before we could be free and independent at home as individuals.

That long, dark day has passed, and it was worse than this. The calamity itself was greater—far greater. Its consequences were more widely spread, and bore much more deeply and terribly upon that mighty agricultural community, which constitutes the invincible power of this Republic. Our present calamity, however, is very trying, but it is not, in our opinion, without remedy. It is true that it is a disaster from which we cannot recover in a single month. But we can master it in eight months. Those whose failures are hopeless will drop out of the struggle, and will cease to disturb the progressive improvement which, after a little, will follow.

Let us very briefly sum up the facts of our case. We will see that we are not pouring water into bottomless buckets, never to be filled, nor spending an arrow at the moon, which, though aimed well, can never reach it.

The first thing which presents itself to our consideration is our commercial position with foreign nations.

We owe them nothing. The balance of trade is in our favor. England is in our debt. It is immaterial to the question that some of her capitalists have chosen, from time to time, to invest large sums of money in our railroad companies. Their biting misfortunes with the stocks of Mississippi years ago projected them heedlessly upon corporations. If they had put their money in State stocks it would have been safe. All that is thus vested will be found to be so. The interest which those loans will draw from the country will be comparatively small. But the actual indebtedness of England will be more than a counterbalance for any drain which may be made by her citizens for interest upon loans. We at this moment stand fair and equal with all nations, and have nothing to oppress or even to annoy us from abroad. What, then, is our condition in regard to our home resources? We shall simply speak in round numbers, but within the minimum of the true figures.

Our Cotton crop of last year was one hundred and thirty millions. It will be now worth one hundred and sixty.

Our Tobacco crop this year will produce twenty millions of dollars. There are twenty-one States in this Union which grow Tobacco, and the crop of this year is an average one.

Our Wheat crop in 1850 was one hundred millions of bushels, and estimated that year at an equal amount of dollars. Since then a very great stimulus has been applied to Wheat-growing. Then we had only eleven millions of acres in Wheat. Now we have not less than twenty-five. It is seven years since then, which is an item to cause increase, and must be added to that of years, and the greater demand now than then. The product of Wheat, we have no doubt, will be two hundred and twenty-five millions of bushels. It may be rated at an equal sum in dollars.

California will produce forty-five millions of gold. This will not leave us as heretofore. Then four-fifths of it went away. This year four-fifths of it will remain.

Our crop of corn in 1850 was estimated at two hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars. This year we shall have eight hundred millions of bushels. It will be worth more than the sum of that year.

Besides these staple articles, we have a long list of exports, which would swell the aggregate amount to an immense number of millions.

But we have not finished the reckoning. It is to be remembered that there is at this moment in the hands of the people a much larger amount of specie than has ever before been in the United States. Besides, the people owe less. As a people, they are not in debt. The South is comparatively free from debt, and a very general prosperity, North and South, pervades the agricultural community.

These great resources will assuredly put us all right within eight months. This is about the period when a large body of our exports will begin to yield us ample returns.

As to the markets which we are to have abroad, and the remedies which are to be applied at home, we shall advert to them hereafter. We think as to the first they may be relied upon, and as to the last they may be made efficient.

Ex-Governor Seymour.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has written a letter to the *Tribune* in regard to a paragraph in its columns concerning his action, in which he says:

> I am not the agent nor attorney of the country banks; neither have I in any way obtruded my opinions upon Gov. KING with regard to an Extra Session of the Legislature; nor am I advised of any communication which may have been made to him on the subject. At the request of some gentlemen from the interior, I went with them to a meeting of the bank officers of the City, for the purpose of devising some plan for bringing forward the grain of the West to prevent the great calamities which threaten this City if its unemployed population shall be compelled to pay high prices for food. The necessity for a suspension of specie payments is a matter of great regret. I do not know what course Governor KING will take in this time of general distress and embarrassment, but whatever his policy may be, I shall feel it to be my duty to strengthen his hands and not embarrass his action. I have seen too much of the evils which grow out of misrepresentations of the conduct and motives of public officers to sanction any conduct of the kind. I am not authorized to speak for the Democratic Party, but I know that those who have lately placed in nomination a candidate for the Court of Appeals because they would not assail the independence of the Judiciary, although he had felt it his duty to make a decision unwelcome and injurious to them, will not be guilty of any factious policy at the period when the farmers, manufacturers and mechanics of our country are plunged into deep distress, and when the inhabitants of this great City are threatened with a want of employment and food. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—This affair came off at Yorkville, off Conrad's Garden, on Tuesday, Oct. 13. The following were the prizes: First race—four-oared boats, no restrictions, first prize, $100; second prize, $40; third prize, entrance fee, $10. Second race—single pair sculls, no restriction to boats, first prize, $40; second prize, $15; third prize, entrance fee, $5. Third race—Seventeen-feet working boats, two pairs sculls, to be rowed by boys whose weight does not exceed 130 pounds, first prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, entrance fee, $3. The contests for these prizes, which, for some days previously, had formed the topic of discussion at houses where boatmen "most do congregate," took place in the afternoon, and attracted between 8,000 and 10,000 spectators. The day was gloomy, still very little rain fell. For the first race *James Conchie* was the favorite against the field. This was a very close and exciting race throughout, and great credit is due the crew of the *Robert H. Allaire*, who won in fine style. For the second race *Captain D. Brophy* had the call in betting, and won the race. Third champion sculls race, betting was even, the field against the *Thomas Jefferson*. Andrew Fay, the winner, frequently eased, and once stopped altogether, to allow his opponents to come near to him.

Osborn and Burns, however, finding they had no chance, began to flag, and Fay came in first, some seven or eight boats' lengths ahead.

The distance rowed was five miles, with two turns. First race entrances, four-oared boats. Positions of the boats in these races: *Robert H. Allaire*: crew—Calvin Sprague, Wm. Boggs, Peter O'Brien, H. L. Sprague—First. *Experiment*: crew—Wm. Hinton, Thos. Sellers, Chas. Witherell, Wm. Sellers—Second. *James Conchie*: crew—Patrick Lynch, John Mathewson, Wm. Wood, Thos Dorr—Third. *Charles E. Elliott, Jr.*: crew—H. Osborn, Jos. Silleck, Montgomery Jones, Wm. Thompson—Fourth. Second race—seventeen feet working boats; Positions: *Capt. D. Brophy*: crew—Richard Neville, V. Neville—First. *Charles Harvey*: crew—John Hennessey, John Laire—Second. *Emma Smith*: crew—Wm. Windover, Andrew Latham—Third. *Tiger*: crew—John Kyle, John Mooney—Fourth. *Daniel Williams*: crew—James Cobross, Robert Powell—Fifth. Third race—Champion Sculls race: *Thomas Jefferson*, rowed by Andrew Fay—First. *Neptune's Car*, rowed by Hy. Osborn—Second. *George L. Ward*, rowed by Hugh Burns—Third.

Personal.

A belligerent husband in England, who recently advertised his wife, had to pay £1 for her maintenance for four weeks. The fellow collected the money in farthings, and was doling them out to the relieving officer, but when he got through 2s. worth the officer told him he had enough, and that that trick would not do; he must pay in acceptable coin, or go to prison. The former alternative was preferred.

Twenty-seven children from New-York, passed through Albany last week under charge of Mr. Tracy, on their way to homes in the West. Ten were Irish, 6 English, and 4 German.

The Boston papers publish pleasant notes which have recently passed between business men there, granting with great freedom the extensions rendered necessary by the pressure.

Ex-Senator Fish and family were, on the 21st of September, at Luzerne, Switzerland, having passed the month previously among the mountains.

Two Mississippians, named Bowers and Calhoun, fought a duel opposite Vicksburg on the 3d inst. with rifles. Mr. Bowers, the challenger, was shot through the knee on the second fire.

Miss Anne Maria Quin, the juvenile actress from the Haymarket, arrived here yesterday by the *Vanderbilt*.

Mr. Schroeder, a liquor merchant in Louisville, has fallen heir to a fortune of half a million dollars, by the decease of a relative in Amsterdam.

Rev. Horace Lyman, of Easthampton, Mass., has been elected to a Professorship in the Pacific University in Oregon.

LONG ISLAND.

ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. GROOM, residing at No. 203 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, was seriously hurt on Wednesday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Dr. GEO. A. BENNETT was called in and every aid possible was rendered, but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The husband of Mrs. GROOM was also badly burned in his endeavors to extinguish the fire.

A pilot, residing at No. 95 Adams-street, Brooklyn, named MURPHY, fell from the mast of a vessel yesterday, a distance of 30 feet, striking upon his head and shoulders, and strange to say received no serious injury. He was taken to his residence, and Dr. BENNETT was called to attend him.

The daughter of Mr. MAHON, in York-street, Brooklyn, severely burned on Sunday night, by its clothes taking fire, died yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

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Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

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"BION, THE WANDERER."—This beautiful drama continues to attract large and fashionable audiences to Purdy's National Theatre. So great has been the rush to see it that many have been turned away from the doors for want of room. It is to be repeated to-night, with the dramas of "Peter Bell, the Wagoner" and "Black Hugh, the Outlaw." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, and the entire Company appearing. All suspended bank bills are taken at the doors at par.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water-marked "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, *but not otherwise*. In looking for the water-mark, hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The odor of Florida's rarest aromatic flowers is exhaled by this delicious toilet water. Its aroma relieves headache, and its soothing properties allay external irritation. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 17.

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II.—THE PANIC—1837 and 1857.

III.—THE NILE—Incidents of Eastern Travel.

IV.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

V.—AFFAIRS IN CHILI—From our Correspondent.

VI.—FROM WASHINGTON—From our Correspondent.

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XI.—RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs.

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No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

GENIN'S,
No. 247 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.
Sales immediate and without reserve.
$135,000 worth of Fashionable Goods
At cost and below cost.
$100,000 stock of
LADIES' FURS.
$20,000 SOFT HATS,
For Business, dress and traveling.
$10,000 boys' HATS and CAPS,
Latest Styles.
$5,000 children's and infants'
FANCY HATS.
All to be sold at the lowest prices which the revulsion has yet witnessed.
Sales at the reduced figures
Commence
THIS DAY,
And will continue
Until the close of October.
J. N. GENIN.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishnig goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST.
Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACELETS, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

LADIES—100 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE KEPT in constant employment the coming Winter, if, when you want gaiter and button boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children, you will patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—MEADE BROTHERS will take their celebrated Photographs and Daguerreotypes, during the panic, at half the usual price at No. 233 Broadway, four doors above the Astor House.

MARRIED.

DUNSCOMB—SHELLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of her parents, by Rev. W. Quin, Mr. A. H. DUNSCOMB to Miss ANNE M. SHELLEY, all of this City.

CUTTER—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. John Spaulding, ABRAM E. CUTTER, of Boston, to ELIZABETH F., daughter of Washington Smith, Esq.

WOODFORD—CAPEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. George's Church, STEWART L. WOODFORD to JULIA E., daughter of Henry T. Capen, Esq., all of New-York City.

MCVICKAR—BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, in St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. McVickar, Rev. WM. A. MCVICKAR, youngest son of the officiating clergyman, and Miss FANNY E., eldest daughter of Charles W. Booth, Esq., of this City.

PUGH—STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, DANIEL W. PUGH to SARAH LOUISE, youngest daughter of John Stephenson, Esq., all of this City.

FREEMAN—HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, WM. S. FREEMAN to SARA A., daughter of N. Howard, Esq., all of this City.

GRIFFITHS—RODGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857, by Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D. D., ROBERT SMITH GRIFFITHS to MARY DARDEN, daughter of A. Robertson Rodgers.

DAY—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. N. E. Smith, ALBERT DAY to AUGUSTA H. CRAWFORD, daughter of Dr. Hunt, late of Hudson, N. Y.

STEARNS—MATHEWS.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Himrod, JAMES W. STEARNS, of Milwaukee, Wis., to AMELIA A., daughter of P. C. Mathews, Esq., of the former place.

BLUNT—CHURCH.—At West Point, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. B. W. Stone, Lieut. M. M. BLUNT, U. S. Army, to Miss MAGGIE A. CHURCH only daughter of Prof. A. E. Church, of the U. S. Military Academy.

DIED.

SIMONSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 15, ISAAC SIMONSON, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 56 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Metropolitan Police Department, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Broadway and 52d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M.

BLISS.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN BLISS, aged 62 years and 3 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Columbia-st.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, EMILY, daughter of Wm. B. and Anna Maclean, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 137 West 36th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORLIES.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, MARGARETTE J., wife of Edmund W. Corlies, of this City, aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J. The steamboat *Ocean Wave* leaves foot of Robinson-st. on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of J. Hubbard Corlies, at Shrewsbury, without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 10th month (Oct.) 14, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH UNDERHILL, widow of Adonijah, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on 6th day (Friday,) the 16th inst., at Friends Meeting House, in Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FOOTE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 9, of typhoid fever, MARGARET, wife of Salmon Foote, aged 63 years.

Her remains have been deposited in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, previous to their removal to Colchester, Conn. Due notice will be given of the removal.

☞ Great Barrington papers please copy.

JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday Oct. 14, WILLIAM, youngest son of Elbert and Caroline Floyd Jones, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Saturday, the 17th, at 1½ o'clock.

FRANCIS.—At Madison, Fla., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, WM. FRANCIS, (formerly of this City,) of chronic dysentery, in the 42d year of his age.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $16 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BE DROWNED.
(With a Portrait.)

See HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. Illustrations far ahead of any journal in the country. Price FIVE CENTS.

BEFORE PURCHASING,

The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st. New-York.

TIMOTHY TIBB.

(A Tragical Poem in Seven Cantos, with a moral annexed.)

I.—The Hero. II.—When, why, and how he fell in Love. III.—A Digression on Love in general, and Fashionable Love in particular. IV.—The Heroine. V.—How Tim was Married and his Father-in-Law Suspended. VI.—The Suspension of Timothy. VII.—Epitaph and Moral.

Illustrations: Timothy Tibb was a very Nice Man—Thus Timothy, when he heard Love's Call—One Morning as Timothy Sat and Read—Miss Betsey de Brown was the Fortunate Maid—And Tim, like his Father-in-Law, Suspended.

The above is in HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. The pictorial matter of this splendid sheet is unapproached. Price FIVE CENTS.

DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
At less than
AUCTION PRICES,
For Cash.
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
No. 111 Broadway,
Now offer the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods ever exhibited
in the
UNITED STATES,
Comprising every well-known make of Prints, Bleached and Brown Goods, Flannels, De Laines, &c., &c.,
by the piece or package.

SIGHTS IN BROADWAY.

Illustrations: Gemini—First appearance in Broadway—Door of the Great Barn Hotel—Margaret.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. Full of entertaining Fiction, light Sketches, and piquant and humorous Anecdotes. Price FIVE CENTS.

THE PANIC,
FROM A LADY-LIKE POINT OF VIEW.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. Fresh, sparkling, and vivacious. Price FIVE CENTS.

AMBROTYPE PICTURE OF SKULL BONE EXTRACTED,
AND ULCER CURED OF 7 YEARS' STANDING,

By Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. A picture taken before the cure and after the cure. The patient is the son of Catharine T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester-st; witness of the cure, E. Day, carriage manufacturer, No. 49 Greene-st. The sun above never signs a document not true. Come, see these pictures; handle the bone, and be not incredulous.

S. B. SMITH,
No. 77 Canal-st., near Church.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

Illustration: Plan of the City of Delhi and the British Beleaguering Camp.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY for this week. A vast profusion of Illustrations, and an immense variety of the choicest reading matter. Price FIVE CENTS.

THE COMICAL.

Illustrations in this week's Number of HARPER'S WEEKLY are: Hunting with a First-rate Sporting Dog—Very singular Conduct of that Sporting Dog when the Gun goes off—Hard Times—New-York and Philadelphia Banks.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price FIVE CENTS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. [illegible]
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. 11

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—Mr. Perton and lady, John F. Lee, C. Bailliere, Messrs. Wild, Preus, Floyd, Henderson, Grult, Ridgeway, D'Oris, Amanda, Oake, Rev. Mr. O'Neill and family, Mr. Daud, Mrs. Haser, Mr. Cary, wife and family, and 215 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre.—James Robb, Esq., son, two daughters and four servants, W. Slidell, Mrs. Jno. Zimmerman, Mr. Zimmerman, Miss H. Zimmerman, Miss Mary Zimmerman, Miss Rosa Zimmerman and nurse, Mr. E. Williams, Mrs. P. Williams, Miss Williams, S. Steward, lady and servant, Mr. H. Mumford, lady and son, Mme. Mumford and servant, C. A. Thorne, Esq., lady and son, James Meslier, lady, three children and nurse, Miss Gould, G. A. Mercer, E. C. Anderson, Judge French, A. L. Brown, W. Hoffman and lady, Miss Lawson, Dr. Dickey, H. A. Rutherford, H. Waldo and lady, Jno. Scott and lady, Miss Scott, Miss Schmitt, G. Harrison, Miss Grinton, Miss Sharkey, Dr. Blackburn, E. T. Brown and lady, R. Silliman, E. Smolley, D. Woodrow, L. Mercer, T. Cazenave, W. Cazenave and lady, Miss Richardson, F. Hebgen and lady, Miss Vandervoort, Miss Emily Vandervoort, Miss Laclare, Mrs. Grim, Miss. M. O'Connor, Mr. W. Whitlock, lady, two children and servant; Miss Oeshley, F. Smith, lady, two children and nurse; G. Bock, Mr. Penabert and servant, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Striole, R. Percy, Dr. Rudd, Mr. Todd, Mr. E. Reed, Madame Guerrin, B. Willing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Winstown, Duncan Duo, Madame Grasser, Madame May, Mr. Corner and lady, Mr. G. Morwood, Miss A. Morwood, Miss Louisa Morwood, Miss Ashton and infant, Rev. H. Van Dyke, Mr. Sheldon, lady, two children and servant; Miss Lee, James H. Quinn, Miss A. M. Quinn, Stephen Lee, Miss S. Lee and servant, J. Lock, lady and child; J. [illegible] Tucker and lady, Miss Hoppock, Miss E. A. Hoppock, Mr. S. Lee, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Meslier, three children and nurse; Mr. Wright, lady and servant; I. Crab[illegible] Mr. Trane, lady and three children, Miss Churchill, Miss L. Clark, Mr. Vezin, lady, child and servant, Miss Biddle, Jas. Hill and lady, Mr. Trumvitt, B. Matthews, M. Murnayo, J. Anthony, Jas. May and servant, Mr. Hildburn, L. Amy and servant, Mr. Panchard, Col. McKenn[illegible] Mr. Bradley, L. Nieger, R. Trarum, R. Neinin, A. Lamotte, J. Tussell and lady, J. Mitchell, lady and servant, R. Morrell, J. Anger and lady, A. Andrews, Dr. Henry, Wm. Knox, D. Van Syckle, Thos. Hill, W. Hill, J. Ubsdale and lady, G. A. Ubsdale, Eugene Bernard, lady and two children, Elize Belfise, Chas. Heidsick, E. R. Robinson, E. Lionnette, C. Dahamal, Jno. Biddle, M. Co[illegible] lady and two children, Wm. Stoney, S. Haversham, [illegible] T. F. Miles, C. F. Tog, T. Herbert and lady, Miss Ferb[illegible] W. Tinker, A. Aldredge, A. Casaignac, H. Dulay, H. Lo[illegible]ing, A. Carricabara, F. Laison, C. Schriber, Miss Gru[illegible] Miss Guillard, Miss E. Laresche, Miss H. Richter, Miss [illegible] Bery, Miss M. Forrers, T. Alcock and lady, Mrs. Craw[illegible] and two daughters, James Leaton, C. W. Pank, T. Atlee, T. Downing, J. H. Downing, H. D. Palmer, J. [illegible]laly, bearer of dispatches; R. Smith, F. Render, J. Morris and lady, Miss Carbutt, Miss J. Johnson, Mrs. A. Brown and son and daughter, Miss S Saul, J. B. Jor[illegible] Mrs. A. B. Jordan, G. Islar, and lady and daughter; [illegible] Brittain, B. Gronaux and lady, D. Krong, J. C. [illegible]ell and lady, F. Voltz and lady, Miss L. Frederick, L. [illegible] Berrer, Phillip Best, C. Weiss, E. Groessman, C. Key[illegible] R. Rupprocht, R. Burke, G. Wilcox, J. Lamartin, F. [illegible]roll, J. Duc, W. Klinger, J. Trulueta, lady and family, T. Thompson, Chas. Blanc, Jos. Butler, W. Davis, S. [illegible]rett, Dr. Everhard, J. Barthonier, Louis Meirch, [illegible] Brewster, lady and son, P. Maillett, G. De Lacalle, [illegible] Catala and servant, C. Bonnevilie and lady, Dr. P[illegible] and lady, C. Castlehorn, Ed. Eaton, G. B. Living[illegible] Jas. Wood, Josephine Guerard, Dr. Pendleton, P. Ne[illegible] Dr. Evans, J. Lafont, H. Beach, J. P. Pallock, lady [illegible] family, C. Larne, Catherine Taylor, P. H. Brayere, W. [illegible] Talbot, P. Valiente, A. Gowrie, M. Richardson, Ma[illegible] Rau, P. Mesteyer, S. Pergeline, B. Throckmorton, [illegible] Gale, C. B. Fairbanks, A. Demeige, D. David, A. [illegible] A. Boisblanc, C. Duverger, B. Dours, R. Simonds, [illegible] Irving, Louis Clarke, J. Carrera, S. Fritzze, C[illegible] Schneider, D. Oechs, Dr. Weiting, C. Planckard, M[illegible] Guillard, Geo. Quackenbos, T. H. Gournier, H. L[illegible]vens, A. Risteren and lady, Miss Simonim, Mme. [illegible] L. Lieuvain, Geo. Bailey, Jno. Osborn, Dr. Mourra[illegible] Kamerer, Jane Hughes, G. Eisig, J. Bremond, R. [illegible] Charles Wake, R. Jones, H. Longslow and son, G. [illegible] E. Eisenmayer and family of 8 persons, C. Stahl[illegible] Stahler and 2 sons and 1 daughter, A. Prayer, H. F[illegible] G. Duttonhover, lady and 2 children, W. Hamann, [illegible] Eisenmayer, lady and 4 children, J. Zepp, lady and children, C. Fray, E. Suess, G. Liebert, &c., &c. Total 386 passengers.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—J. L. Thomp[illegible] and lady, Dr. Ferguson and lady, Mrs. Foster, Capt. J. Young, B. W. Moore, J. H. Aughenbaum, A. P. Smith, and 22 in the steerage.

In bark N. H. Gaston, from Barbadoes—R. B. Barr[illegible], lady, 2 daughters and servant, B. B. Leacoy, H. [illegible] Moore.

In brig Maude, from Dry Harbor, Jam.—J. Coster, lady and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 11 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon rises.. 4 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 38 | Gov. Island. 8 28 | Hell Gate...10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Ships Kentuckian, Merryman, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.; R. D. Shepherd, Gale, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Glance, Gillespie, Bristol, Tapscott & Co.; J. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Barks Express, Lundbery, Havana; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Fechusen, Bremen, Burchard & Burke.

Brig Triad, Bartay, Eastport, Arrowsmith & Ball.

Schooners Elvira, Allen, St. John, G. S. Hatch & Co.; President, (Br.,) Heman, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; F. Burritt, Hartich, Bridgeport, master; Wonder, French, Providence, master; Southerner, Bellows, Nassau, [illegible] Bacon & Laylat; Flying Eagle, Lawrence, [illegible]

Steamers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Western Port, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Vanderbilt, Edward Higgins, Commander, fm. Havre on the morning of Saturday, Oct. [illegible] and Southampton at midnight, with mdse., $20,[illegible] specie, and 386 passengers. The voyage has been unusually wintry, strong westerly winds prevailing through[illegible]. On the 9th inst., encountered a terrific gale, which [illegible] 36 hours.

U. S. mail steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Monday, 4 P. M., 20 miles N. of Charleston Bar, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah. On Tuesday, 12½ A. M., 30 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, bound S.

Ship Emerald, Cook, Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse. and 402 passengers to Howland & Frothingham, all well. From Sept. 22 to 29, had very severe weather.

Bark Anna, (Brem.,) Evers, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Barbadoes Sept. 22, and Turks Island Oct. 2, with salt to [illegible] & Bro.

Bark Prince Phillippe, (Belg.,) Deswelgh, Trieste Aug. 1, passed Gibraltar Sept. 1, with rags, &c., to Dutilh & Co.

Bark Nor, (Norweg.,) Madson, Trieste July 12, passed Gibraltar Aug. 18, with rags, &c., to O. W. Rollits.

Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, Salt Key 14 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Has been 5 ds. N. of Cape May.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Nickerson, Aguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Maude, (Br.,) Davidson, Dry Harbor, Jam., Sept. 26, with pimento, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Caura, Leeman, Rio Grande Aug. 31, with wool, hides, &c., to Aymar & Co.

Brig Lamartine, (Norweg.,) Zernichow, Charleston [illegible] ds., with wheat to Holmboe & Salem. Is bound to [illegible]lona; put into this port for repairs, having, on the [illegible] inst., in the Gulf Stream, during a gale from N. E., sprung aleak.

Schr. Volant, (of Bangor,) Combs, Rockland, with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, Savannah 18 ds., with cotton, wheat, &c., to D. C. Murray. The S. B. has experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. John, Buston, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Had heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Amos Franklin, Rodgers, Richmond with [illegible] to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, (3-masted,) Jenks, Savannah 18 ds., with cotton and wheat to Dunham & Dimon. Sept. 24, off Cape Lookout, experienced a gale from N. [illegible] was thrown on her beam-ends; lost mainsail and jib.

Schr. May Queen, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda 7 ds., with iron and 10 passengers to McCall & Frith.

Schr. M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Tallman & Co.

Schr. T. G. Acton, Baker, Saugerties, for Washington City.

Schr. J. Dowling, Rogers, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Emily, Hobart, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Wm. L. Montague, Jr., (of Baltimore,) Benson, Fajardo, P. R., 3d inst., with sugar to Kibbey & McKee.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Huntley, New-River, N. S., [illegible] with lath to Jed. Fry.

Schr. John G. Wepple, Lawson, Virginia 8 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Gaines, Hartford, with powder to Hazard Powder Co.

Schr. Eagle, Willetts, Providence for Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Alvarado, Hopkins, Truro, with fish.

Schr. Pizzaro, Baker, Hyannis.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Gloucester.

Schr. Emblem, Gille, Dennis, with fish.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Coe, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia 4 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Coxsackie, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Thetis, Crowell, Kingston, for Charleston.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nyc, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E., with fog; sunset, S. E., with rain.

Memoranda.

The pilot-boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10, put a [illegible] board the Br. schr. Ælus, from Turks Island for New-York, who has since put into the Breakwater.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Rio Grande Aug. 5, bark Inman, Boston [illegible]; 18th, bark John Welsh, Philadelphia 68 ds.; [illegible] Aaron, Harrington, Salem 48 ds. In port 31st, [illegible] dee, of New-York, from Buenos Ayres, ldg. for a [illegible] port.

At Barbadoes Sept. 22, brig Rolling Wave, and schr. James Madison.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 17, off Inestiahull, was seen ship Henrietta, from Glasgow for Sydney.

Sept. 20, lat. 55 44, lon. 18 37, was seen ship Onward, from Liverpool for Mobile.

Oct. 5, off Cape Hatteras, steamship Star of the West, bound for Aspinwall.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

L. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND manufacturers of Ostrich and fancy Feathers, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, to sell at retail their whole stock of black, white and colored Ostrich Feathers, comprising one [illegible] ing prices.
L. & A. UNDERHILL,
Nos. 4 and 6 John st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent woman for housework, as cook, washer and [illegible]; is a thorough cook and baker; first-rate laundress; has lived five years in her last place. Also, by her [illegible], 14 years old; is willing to do anything required, [illegible] chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer; would be willing to do together the work of a family and take moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 18; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 35 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house work in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTESTANT girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, or as waiter and nurse and to do plain sewing or housework; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 156 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and has excellent City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, near Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first rate washer and ironer and baker; undertands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make childeren's clothes, or do fine wsahing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 6th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, *Times* Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 680 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days a her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter. No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most worthy competent servants, Protestant and Catholic, who, as their references denote, are really meritorious and know how to appreciate good situations. Owing to the unusual number in want of employment, some of whom have served for years in families of the highest distinction, the subscriber will make no charge to employers in want of domestics. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN WISH situations—one as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; the other is capable of filling any situation; would do the housework of a small family; is a good seamstress and waitress. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st, the house of present employer.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS IN one family, City or country; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing in good style, understands meats and poultry; wages $7; the other is a compttent chambermaid and waitress; does neat embroidery, is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family. Good City reference from their last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby a month old, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is a neat seamstress, and can do fine washing and fluting beautifully; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, No. 188 18th-st., corner of 2d-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, makes the best of bread and pastry of all kinds; would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A STEADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDed Protestant woman, wants a situation as professed meat and pastry cook, makes pastries of all kinds; no objection to a respectable boarding-house or hotel. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 58 East 22d-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who understands his business; has lived with some of the first families in this and the Old Country; has long and satisfactory references. Address WAITER, No. 123 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or housework servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION. BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended: would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, or take care of children. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation; is a good cook and baker; would prefer a school or boarding house; has no objection to the country. Has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 143 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to make boys' and girls' clothing; would prefer going to the country or to travel. Call for two days at No. 90 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN FURNISH the best references from her present employers, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; will be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 43 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young woman; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st. for 2 days, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed and references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has been for four years. Call at No. 314 Hudson-st. Can be seen for two days,

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 44 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Has good City references. Apply at fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH over two years' reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL who sews well, as seamstress; for a good home, she is willing to receive moderate wages. Apply at her present employer's residence, No. 38 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 186 West 36th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY DESIRING TO go South wishes a situation as preceptress in a young Ladies' Seminary, or to teach French, Italian, drawing, composition and writing, or as governess in a family. Her testimonials and references are of the highest respectability. Address S. D., Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a shipping office, a clerk for a coal office, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 4 brakemen, 3 porters, 2 express drivers, 6 men for steamers, 1 steward, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway. N. B.—A timekeeper for a marble yard.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post-Office.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family, a man, his wife, and one child; must be an American, to be made like one of the family. Apply to MRS. GREENE, No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stock, No. 3869, name of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, the transfer of which has been stopped. Whoever will return said Certificate to HOPKINS & CO., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM BEFORE THE IRVING HOUSE, about 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, a short-tailed gray horse, seven years old, and a stylish driver, together with a four-wheeled doctor's wagon, made by Miner & Stevens, and silver-mounted harness, little worn; a new India-rubber horse cover, head and body in one; a whip and blue cotton umbrella within; borders and panels marked G. Whoever will give information leading to their recovery to Dr. AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, No. 141 East 13th-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished rooms for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, (consisting of gentleman, wife, and two daughters, aged 7 and 9,) a suite of three rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with board. References given and required. Will furnish rooms if necessary. Address Box No. 3221 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly would take one or two gentlemen and their wives to board. The house is an English basement one, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 108 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKSst., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY a young lady, engaged in teaching, in a private family, where home comforts can be enjoyed; location between 4th to 7th-avs., and between 17th and 24th-sts. Address RETIREMENT, at the office of this paper.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG WANTED.—A second floor front room, with gas, &c., by a gentleman and his wife, in a good location. A private family preferred. Address, stating location and terms, CORNELIUS, Box No. 3,464, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. The house is occupied by a small private family.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND LARGE RETAILERS.

A gentleman of experience, who has conducted large pressing sales of Dry Goods at retail and wholesale in this City, with the greatest success, offers his services to any one wishing to convert their stock into immediate cash. None need address but those that are willing to pay liberally, and to such good and satisfactory references will be given, to show that the advertiser possesses the experience and ability to get up and conduct a sale of the largest magnitude, and to obtain better prices than can now probably be realized in any other way. Address S. N. Y., *Times* Office.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE FOR CASH OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES OR PROPERTY SITUATED NEAR THE CITY.—These lands are situated on the line of a railroad and are equal to any in the State, and joining to heavy timber with a river running through them, and no other stream on either side for 20 miles; the neighborhood is thickly settled. Any parties wishing to reserve something for the future, or to locate on property that will increase tenfold in a few years, this is an opportunity which will be offered but for a few days. Apply to or address JOS. WOODWARD, No. 394 4th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHment, doing a good business of 20 years' standing—the good-will of the business, fixtures, &c., with the stock of goods in the fancy hardware and sporting line. All will be sold low, as the person wishes to leave for the country. Address J. D. T., at this office.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON WITH A SMALL CAPital, wishing to engage in a safe, pleasant and profitable cash business, will do well to call on KNAPP, WALBRIDGE & CO., No. 58 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the NINTH PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, held at the Station-House, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An unusual excitement is prevailing in this community, caused by the general suspension of all classes of business, and as the members of this department do not feel willing to absent themselves from their posts of duty while this crisis exists, we do therefore

Resolve, That we prefer to appropriate our mite to those of our friends who may be necessitated, during the coming winter, and abandon our intended Target Excursion until a more fitting season, when confidence and prosperity are again restored amongst our fellow-citizens.

J. BUTMAN, Secretary. A. SHARROT, Chairman.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said Committee are invited to be present.
THOMAS McSPEDON,
Alderman XIXth Ward, Chairman.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS—FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857. SIR: The American General Committee, having requested all members of the different Councils, residing in the Assembly District, to form a convention and nominate candidates for that office, you are hereby notified that your District Convention will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Convention Hall, Wooster-st. By order, ELLISON HURD, Committee of General Committee.

In accordance with the above notice the members met at Convention Hall, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly from the Fifth Assembly District. On motion STEPHEN A. PIERCE, XVth Ward, was elected Chairman, and ALEX. H. KEECH and ALBERT SMITH, IXth Ward, Secretaries. On third ballot John G. Armour received 48 votes, A. J. H. Duganne 29, W. E. Blakeney 10, Isaac B. Taylor 2, on which JOHN G. ARMOUR was declared elected as candidate from the Vth Assembly District. On motion the nomination was then made unanimous. STEPHEN A. PIERCE, Chairman. ALEX. H. KEECH, ALBERT SMITH, Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Fifth Aldermanic District, will meet at the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock, to add to the Executive Committee, to receive proposals for membership, and to attend to other business. S. L. HULL, President.

AUSTIN LEAKE,
R. WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB OF BROOKLYN, will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., THIS EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock. All Republicans resident in the Ward are invited to attend. By order.
JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, with 1½ acres of land, in Westchester County, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about three minutes walk from the dépôt. Bank and Railroad Stocks taken in exchange. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant estate, containing 110 acres, can be purchased at a very low price. The building is very handsome, and in the most elegant part of New-Jersey. Stocks on good City property will be taken. A corner lot on 8th-av. and a superior market stand for sale. Apply at 35 Jane-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:

Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 28 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 159 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oriémieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 60 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

The balance of bankrupt stock at prices quoted in former advertisements.

IN ADDITION:

40,000 yards of fashionable DRESS GOODS, bought by me for cash, at
Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s large cash Auction Sale on Wednesday,
amongst which may be found
Cases of Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton new Fall De Laines at 1s.; manufacturer's price 25c.
12,000 yards Valencia high-colored PLAIDS, 12½ cents; cost 32c. to import.
17,000 yards shaded CASHMERES, 18¾c., worth 3s.
12,000 yards Scarlet and Black CASAMERES, 1s.
14,000 yards Satin Striped MOHAIRS, 18¾c., worth 4s.
16 Lots high-colored plaid SILKS, 3s. 6d., cheap.
And numerous other lots never before offered in my store, and in no instance over fifty cents on the dollar.
Ladies, call early, before the great rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadwy.

RICH DRY GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

DRY GOODS.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK.
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,539,266 97
Due from Banks		53,950 52
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$86,300 00	
Due from Brokers	44,000 00	
Real Estate		100,853 17
Specie		415,030 13
Cash Items, viz.: Checks, &c., received on deposit the day previous		241,909 47
Stocks and Promissory Notes		156,524 47
Loss and Expense Account		26,372 77
Total		$3,533,907 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,377,240 00
Circulation Registered	$132,100 00	
Less Notes on hand	44,278 00	87,822 00
Profits		177,099 79
Due to Banks		86,470 53
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		51,097 39
Due Depositors on demand		1,753,909 79
Amount due not included under either of the above heads		268 00
Total		$3,533,907 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—ANDREW V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Signed,
A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 15, 1857. J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

GREEN & SEWELL, BANKERS, NO. 29 Wall-st., will supply gold for current funds, at a moderate premium.

Uncurrent funds, of every section, purchased at fair rates.

Eastern funds, in good credit, 3 per cent discount.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HARTford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

RAILROAD BONDS WILL BE TAKEN for an extensive and magnificent Western farm. Apply to E. LOTT, No. 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN BANK DEPOSITS!—Four good plain 2½-story brick houses and lots in Brooklyn (title perfect and no incumbrances) will be sold very low for cash, separately or together, if applied for soon, to the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st.
J. F. FRANKLIN.

Also, a very nice little cottage-house and lot, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, will be sold at a great reduction from its value and cost. Apply soon.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each, water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT THE BASE OF ORange Mountain, containing 11 rooms, with 1 to 15 acres of land and fine spring of water. Price $4,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOR SALE, the three-story high basement brick house, No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed, or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt-st., with a spacious cellar entire, or each floor, and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room 45½.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly-cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Dépôt. Address J. WALES, No. 110 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE—Parlor, basement, and third stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO LET—GENTEEL APARTMENTS CONSISTING of back basement with range, hot and cold water, front parlor and two large front rooms on third floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., with privilege of bath; splendid yard. Rent moderate. Apply on premises No. 130 Monroe-st., between Rutgers and Jefferson sts.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBIONplace, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HOUSE on 24th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements, completely and finely furnished, to rent until May 1, at the rate of $600 per annum, to a family of unexceptional respectability and having no small children. Inquire from 10 to 11 A. M., of JOHN V. PATTON, at No. 53 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WHOLE or part of a first class elegantly furnished house, eligibly situated on Murray Hill. To an approved tenant, for six months or longer, advantageous terms will be offered. Address A. B. C., this office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. H. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 227 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $130 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite [illegible]-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING,
OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.
J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—The Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 2, and continues 22 weeks. The School is pleasantly situated in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation 6 years; number of scholars limited to 12. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Fall term of this School will commence on the first Monday in November. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 783 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR PRINCIPAL OF male department of the Public School, village of Jamaica, salary $800. Apply personally, or by letter, for one week, to PIERPONT POTTER, Secretary of Board of Education, Jamaica, L. I. A graduate of New-York City Normal School preferred. None but those well qualified by character, education and experience for such a situation, and who can furnish undoubted testimonials to that effect, need apply.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY FROM EUROPE, having three years' experience as a teacher in this country, wishes a situation where her board will be paid by some hours' instruction in Music, French, German and English. For reference, apply to No. 41 Irving-place.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, *Times* office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH music, English branches and French, desires a situation either in a school or private family. Address M. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three persons and servant wish to hire a part of a genteel modern house in the upper part of the City. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with description of rooms and rent, E. A. S., *Times* Office.

STABLE-ROOM WANTED.—TWO STALLS IN a private or club-stable, within a few blocks of 5th-av. and 36th-st. Address, with price and particulars, J. J., Box No. 404 Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.
(Adjourned from yesterday.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
OCTOBER 16.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF RARE, OLD AND CURIOUS
BOOKS ON AMERICA.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Trade-Sale Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
By Maj. M. HENRY.
SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of beds and mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cutlery, crockery, rosewood etageres, parlor suites; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

At private sale, two iron safes, Herring's and Macfarland's make.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF STOCKS and Bonds will be sold by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern:

25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company	$100 each
43 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	$35 each
100 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	$35 each
51 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
40 shares Pacific Bank	$50 each
40 shares Broadway Bank	$25 each
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.	
$3,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.	
$3,500 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.	

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the day o' sale, balance next day before 1 o'clock. Accrued interest on all the above bonds charged to the purchaser.

No Securities will be offered unless received from responsible parties, or the certificates deposited with us. The whole amount of money paid to the owners on transfer directly, if required.

Special sales of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities made any day required; regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make *bona fide* sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M. each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly-advertised list.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.
Regular semi-weekly sale

$10,000 8 per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co.	$1,000 each.
$10,000 6 per cent. State of Ohio.	
$6,000 6 per cent. State of Tennessee.	
25 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
16 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
26 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each.
100 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each.
45 shares Artisans' Bank stock	$100 each.
40 shares American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
$3,000 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage bonds of Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Co., due 1879, interest payable Feb. 1, and Aug. 1, in New-York	$1,000 each.

(The bonds are secured by a mortgage on the Road, together with all its fixtures, franchises, &c., also by all the lands granted to the Company.)

$2,000 7 per cent. bonds of Attica and Allegany Railroad Co.	$1,000 each.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of books relating to America, by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., FRIDAY, Oct. 16, commencing at 4 P. M.

This collection comprises many very rare and curious books, among which may be mentioned:

America Painted to the Life. By Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 1659.
New-England's Tears. 1641.
Tracts Relative to Hamilton.
Mayhew's Sermons.
Hubbard's New-England Wars.
Moultrie's Memoirs.
The Spy Unmasked.
England's Black Tribunal. 1660.
Phillis Wheatley's Poems.
Washingtoniana.
Lahouton's Voyages.
Doddridge's Indian Wars.
Lee's Southern Campaign. 2 vols.
Rare old Sermons, Tracts, Orations, &c.

The entire library on exhibition, and catalogues ready for distribution.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, MAGNIFICENT GOLD WATCH, DIAMOND BRACELET AND PIN, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general Auctioneers, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the first-class private residence, 152 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 8th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, all the magnificent furniture, &c., contained in the house, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Housekeepers and purchasers generally, will find this sale worthy of special attention, as the immense quantity and quality of this furniture claims superiority over any sale that has been made by auction this season. Terms of sale are a cash deposit from every purchaser, and goods to be removed immediately from the premises, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. The contents of the house consist in part of rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in silk brocatel and velvet, comprising three full suites, with slip covers, all of which together with the entire parlor furniture was made to order three months ago, superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble top, music cabinet, embroidered stool and cover, rich silk and thread lace curtains, elegant piers, mirrors with cornishes, two full marble-top rosewood etegares, mirror doors, French secretary lined with satinwood, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, bronze and ormulu clock, run one year, rich vases, candelabras, six costly chandeliers, French reception chairs, statuary, top center, sofa and pier tables, magnificent collection of paintings, among which are the Immaculate Conception, Transfiguration, &c., elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood bedsteads, over 30 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bureaus, washstands, French armoires, oval mirrors, consoles, winged wardrobes, embossed and pastile engravings, suites in hair cloth, velvet and sheep skin rugs, superb extension-table with oak dining-room furniture of every description, rich China cut glass, ivory cutlery, silver spoons, forks, urns, sets dining service, &c., also magnificent watch, diamonds, &c. Sale rain or shine.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., comprising rosewood, mahogany and other parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture; velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets; oil-paintings, pictures mirrors, lace and other window curtains, bedding, stoves, &c., &c.

Also,

One 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Horace Waters; one rosewood billiard table, with balls, cues, markers, &c., in good order. The whole for absolute sale, by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—The billiard table now on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, paintings, engravings, etc., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofa and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables; do. bureau, washstand, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, chairs and rockers. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, (postponed from Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

RICHARD WALTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Henry and 26 Catharine sts., New-York.—Merchandise, household (and other) furniture, and personal property of every description bought and sold, viz.: Merchandise, furniture, carpeting, pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, firearms, sewing machines, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, nautical, surveying and surgical instruments, &c. Or money to any amount on satisfactory terms advanced on above. Out-door sales solicited, goods received to be sold on commission, and constantly on hand every description of furniture and other goods.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a large wine and tea-importing house, without any reserve, consisting of high grades rare old wines and liquors, mostly of their own importation, including dozens of pale Mare Arnaud, London dock, Cognac brandy, very old Optimes do., Cognac, Vierge, Henesey, Otard, &c., in cases and demijohns; Magnums and bottles for shelves, Amontillado, Vittoria, Lacoste, and Cap de pon, Yriarte and Pemartin Sherries; Sandermans, Osborns, Harris & Sons and Cockbrom Ports, and Howard, March, Buall and Blacburn Madeiras. Also, to close an account, a few dozen old gentle brandy, &c., remaining in our cellars since June last.

From our personal inspection of the above goods, as well as the high standing of the house by whom imported, we hesitate not to assure our friends and the public that the most implicit confidence may be placed on the goods and the representations made.

We shall offer their Stock of Teas by catalogue, on or about the 21st inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks.

Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers—Office 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A SPLENDID BILLIARD table to be sold on SATURDAY next, Oct. 17, 1857, at 11 A. M., to the highest bidder. Took the premium at the Fair.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Viâ Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *viâ* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Oct. 24	Saturday .... Nov. 14
Saturday .... Dec. 5	Saturday .... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Oct. 31 Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Nov. 4. Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4¼ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description.
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS.
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This old standard Medicine, the original and genuine article, continues to be the popular remedy for purifying the blood, for the cure of Scrofula, and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

AGENTS: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 26 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICal Private Treatise, Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Stricture, gleet, gravel, impotence and all chronic and long-standing cases radically cured. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—BEST CIRcular Scale Pianos, with and without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times; decided bargains at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir, &c., in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANET CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, and THOMAS KEIRNAN, her husband, in the above-entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to estate of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. 65 in block No. 575, and lot No. 40 in block No. 678, in their report in the above matter, at his office No. 85 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

MATTHEW KANE,
THOMAS KANE,
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN,
THOMAS KEIRNAN,
} Petitioners.

JAMES WARD SMYTH, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 192 Broadway.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSER, (composing the firm of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., of Lexington, Ky.)—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s25-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract. —To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857.

JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty day days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 237 Broadway, New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Guiderin, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman Livingston, James Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Colvin, John T. Wendover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bonnett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Banking Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix, &c., of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Rork, Eugene Kettletas, the Empire City Bank, United States Trust Company, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Gallagher, Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McBride, Edward Lee, John F. Cleu, Cesaire Court, Archer Martine, Charles V. Martine, Thomas V. Russell, William Stuart, William Brolly, Charles Turner, John G. Lindermann defendants. —Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Fulton st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, JOHN W. MOTT, JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., against the FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th September, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT, Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of R. CONKLING & SON.—To R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY, Administratrix.
o2-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES L. VOORHEES against NORMAN CUTTER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office. No. 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents with interest from the 11th day of March, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of April, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1856, besides his costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City of New-York.—Oct. 15, 1857.

FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., against the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 6, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of September, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against MARIETTA BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 22th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against ALLEN HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS and ALVAH A. STONE, doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857 besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES GIBSON against XAVIER BAZIN and P. B. SPEAR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 24, 1857. SAMUEL OWEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.
s25-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL,
WILLIAM HUSTACE,
} Executors.

au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law5mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON, Executor.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.
au14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.
je19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."

B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.

Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bonded warehouses Nos. 210 and 212 Franklin-street, will be discontinued on the 17th day of October instant, and that all merchandise now being therein will be transferred to the bonded warehouse No. 345 Washington-st.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¼ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 15.

$2,000	N.Y. State 6s,'61.c	94	505	New-York Cen. R.	65
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '65	95	100	do. b4	65
10,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73.	100	50	do. b10	65
10,500	N. Y. State 5s, '58	93	460	do	64
20,000	do.	95	50	do. s10	63¾
14,500	N.Y. State 5s, '60	93	100	do. s4	63¾
2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '74.	100	100	do	63⅞
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '74	92	20	Erie Railroad	11½
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	95	150	do	11⅛
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	87	200	do. s3	11
4,000	Michigan State 6s.	76	200	Harlem Railroad	7½
3,000	do	77	30	do	7¼
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66	500	Hudson Riv. R.R.s3	13
2,000	do	65	200	Reading Railr'd.b3	36½
2,000	Virginia 6s	82	300	do. s3	36½
2,000	do	83	200	do. b30	37
1,000	do	84½	100	do. s5	36
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	68½	570	do. c	36
6,000	do. b5	68½	100	do. c	35¾
1,000	do	68¼	100	do. b30	36
3,000	do	68	100	do	35½
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	57	200	do	35¾
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R.7s	80	50	Mich.So.&.N.In.R.	11½
12,000	E.R.R.3d M.B.'83	50	30	MchSo&NIa.p. St'k	25
6,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	25	114	Panama Railroad	68
6,000	E. RR. Ct. Bs. '71	25	111	Cleve.Col&Cin.R.s3	78
14,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	59	175	Gal.&Chicago R R.c	65
1,000	do	58	275	Cleve.&Toledo R.R.	27
50	Bank of Commerce.	70	300	do. s3	26¾
50	Canton Company.	14½	200	do	26⅝
250	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	86½	250	do. b3	26¾
50	do	87	100	do. s10	26⅝
25	do	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. s3	78
24	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	58	200	Ch. & R. Isl. R. b60	70
50	Cumb. Coal Co. s10	7	80	do	67
100	do. s3	7	115	do	67½
375	do. s3	7¼	100	do. b60	70½
350	do. s3	7½	5	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	20
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	66	200	La C. & Mill. R. R.	6¾
12	do	66½	150	do	6½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	Virginia 6s	84	50	N.Y. Cent. R. R. b10	63½
4,000	Mo. State 6s	68	30	do	63½
3,000	do	67¾	100	Erie Railroad	10¼
3,000	do	67½	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64	170	do	6¾
5,000	do	65	220	Hud. Riv. RR	13
6,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	95	15	Harlem Railroad	7¼
10,000	N.Y.State 6s, '73.	103½	250	Reading RR s10	34¾
3,000	N.Y. State 5s, '74	95	20	do	35
11,000	N. Y. State 6s, '60	99	100	do. b30	35
[illegible]	Mich. State 6s	77	10	Panama Railroad	68
[illegible]	Harlem R. 1st m.	60	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	26½
[illegible]	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	59	20	do	26¾
[illegible]	Erie 3d mt. bs.	75	100	do	26¼
50	American Ex. Bk.	70	150	Chic. & Rk.Is. R.s10	67¼
43	Bank of Commerce.	70½	7	do	67½
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	7¾	100	do. s10	67
150	do. b30	7¾	25	do. s10	66¾
12	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67½	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20

THURSDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The State Currency arrangement entered upon by the Associated Banks last evening, and made public this morning, occasioned a brighter feeling in Bank and further large improvement on the Stock Exchange. The order of business at Bank and the nature of the daily settlements at the Clearing House, under the new state of suspension, are now pretty well understood, though several days will be required to arrange the details of the Country money department. All New-York State money, of solvent banks, is at par with City bank notes and bank credits, in every department of business except the United States Custom House, Post-Office and Sub-Treasury. And the premium on Gold, to-day, is 1½@2 ℔ cent., buyers, and 2½@3 ℔ cent., sellers. That is, if you have Gold to sell *to* the Brokers, they are *buyers* at 1½@2 ℔ cent.; if you have occasion to buy *from* them, they are *sellers* at 2½@3 ℔ cent. Even these low rates are as yet but next to nominal, for in many instances to-day, as on yesterday, holders found no market at all, at the moment, and carried the gold to Bank on general special deposit. The effect of the Country currency arrangement is thus far limited to *anticipated* rather than *real* relief in the discount market, as sufficient time has not elapsed to bring in a supply of country circulation, and the City Banks have but a small amount of their own notes on hand above the ordinary daily wants of the paying-teller to provide for small checks. Nevertheless, there is more ease already at Bank for the regular dealers, where discount wants are within moderate sums. Relief does not come to parties negotiating on the Street. The classification of paper has been almost wholly demoralized by the heavy failures of last week and on Monday. It is found that many of the so called No. 1 firms have either succumbed outright or arranged privately for extensions, and the consequence is that mercantile paper has lost favor greatly both with the regular money lenders or paper buyers, and the retired men of capital. The leading Discount offices to-day decline to make a quotation, and the apprehension is current that a number of the Importing and Commission firms have yet a rough time before them. The difficulty is in providing for both sides the bill-book, so many of the Grocers and Jobbers having broke down or applied for assistance. Where the obligations are in Bank, less uneasiness is felt, as the disposition to renew and accommodate is very general among the Banks, where such assistance will carry the parties through.

Under the disfavor shown to mercantile bills, and the prospect of soon reducing to order the *Current Funds* in which the banking movement is to be carried on, there is an improved inquiry for State Stocks, Delaware and Hudson shares, New-York Central shares and bonds, Galena and Chicago, Rock Island, and a number of other dividend-paying bonds and stocks. And this feeling in turn creates some speculation on the Street in the low-priced Railroads or Fancies. There is also a partial recovery in bank shares; Commerce sold at 70½, and American Exchange at 70 (a rise of 18 ℔ cent.,) though this class of investments, as a general remark, has been much shaken by the events and Indecision of the past fortnight in the bank conferences. The first improvement to-day was in New-York State sixes of 1872–74, and State fives of 1858. The rise in the former is *thirteen and a half* ℔ *cent.*, and 10 ℔ cent. in the fives. The market took all the parcels offered quite eagerly, and the last price of the sixes of 1874 was 103½ ℔ cent. against 90 ℔ cent. yesterday morning. The course of the general market is thus indicated:

	Closing Monday.	Closing Wednesday.	Business Thursday.
New-York Central	53	61½	65 @63⅛
Missouri Sixes	59	66	68½@67½
Virginia Sixes	67	80	85 @84
Erie Shares	8	10¼	11½@11
Panama	62	65¼	68 @—
Illinois Central Bonds	50	55	59 @58
Galena and Chicago	54	61	65 @66
Cleveland and Toledo	21	24¾	27 @26½
Chicago and Rock Island	55	63	67½@67

The rates for Philadelphia Exchange to-day are 96½@98; Baltimore, 96@98; Boston unsettled Southern and Western points unsettled, but looking to early improvement. The advices by telegraph from Kentucky to-day is that the banks of that State will be governed by the final course of the New-Orleans banks, which must be determined in a day or two. A dispatch from Louisville, dated this morning, says that the feeling is not despondent, but, on the contrary, quite cheerful. Should the New-Orleans banks hold on to the specie standard, an effort will probably be made to do the same throughout the Southwest with the old solvent banks. We have seen two dispatches this afternoon from New-Orleans, both of yesterday's date, P. M.; one says:

"The crisis reached its height in this City to-day, and a portion of our Banks resolved upon a suspension of specie payments. The names of the suspended Institutions are the Bank of New-Orleans; the Union Bank, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. The names of the specie-paying Banks are the Canal Bank; Louisiana State Bank; Bank of Louisiana; the Citizens' Bank, and the Bank of James Robb.

The last named Bank, as also the Citizens' Bank, kept their doors open until dark this evening, to afford a full opportunity for the presentation of all demands which were promptly met. The panic has now quite subsided, and there seems but little doubt but what the Banks that paid specie through the day will be able to continue doing so."

The other advises:

"There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day, and the Union Bank, Bank of New-Orleans, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, found it necessary to suspend specie payments.

"The announcement of this fact increased the excitement wonderfully, but there was no material "run" attempted on any of the other banks except the Citizens', which experienced a heavy drain upon its resources during the balance of the day. It, however, paid everthing promptly. The other city banks all remain firm, and are likely to continue so."

The following was the statement made by the suspended Banks of New-Orleans on the 3d inst., our latest mail dates: Union Bank—Circulation, $666,730; Deposits, $481,779; Specie, $194,228; Loans, $1,490,047. Bank of New-Orlaans—Circulation, $700,780; Deposits, $600,826; Specie, $399,152; Loans, $1,645,414. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—Circulation, $278,940; Deposits, $416,095; Specie, $231,089; Loans, $981,710 The dispatch makes no mention of the Southern Bank, and we are, therefore, unable to say whether it has suspended or not. Our impression, however, is, that it has not.

The following is the list of the discredited New-York Country Banks, posted by the Metropolitan Bank to-day. They are only seventeen in number, out of a total of two hundred and eighty Banks in the State. We have *italicized* such as are known to have broken at their counters, and are consequently in liquidation. The failures are nearly all of several weeks' standing:

Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Ontario Bank, Utica,
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.
Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Troy City Bank, Troy.
Central Bank of New-York, of Utica.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived this morning, from Havre and Southampton Saturday, Oct. 3. Her dates are three days later than by the *Atlantic*. She brings $20,000 in Gold and a large number of passengers. The news is satisfactory for the Cotton and Grain markets, though the trade at Manchester were buying cautiously. The Funds are steady in London, and higher in Paris. Consols, 90⅛; Rente, 67.75. The Bank of England increased £87,000 in Coin. The Discount market was active. American Stock quotations were not much varied, the worst news from this side not having reached England. We understand the steamer brought more orders for Illinois Central Stock, which was quoted at 1@3 ℔ cent. premium in London on the 3d. This firmness, in face of the knowledge in the possession of the English public of the amount of the liabilities of the Company and the periods of the maturity of the debt, is very favorable. The affairs of the Company cannot be much changed since the 1st of August. The balance-sheet at that date was exhibited at the meeting of English stockholders the 10th ult. The peril in which the Company was placed by the panic, was supposed to be obviated by the credits forwarded last month, partly in the shape of loan to the Company, and also against the installment, exceeding £200,000 sterling.

The exchanges through the Clearing-House, to-day, were only $8,375,609. The balances to be settled in current funds, $872,372. The North River Bank goes into liquidation. Mr. A. B. HAYS the old Cashier, is appointed Receiver. The circulating notes of the Bowery, Grocers', East River and Island City are all secured by State Stocks, and are good for par. It is hoped the Associated Banks, as soon as their Metropolitan system is thoroughly organized, will arrange to retire all these notes from circulation. Most of the Banks take them now in ordinary transactions.

The private banking-houses give themselves very little concern about the gossip that *they* caused the bank run of Tuesday. Mr. DUNCAN'S firm, who had depositors of their own to take care of, drew part of their balances in Gold, after the run set into Wall-street. Messrs. BROWN increased their regular deposit in the Merchants' Bank on Tuesday, and drew nothing in Gold. For what may have been done on their checks to other parties, they are not responsible. The large balances of this old and wealthy firm could at any time have reduced the reserve in the bank with which they have their account very materially. It was *not* a special account, as we have heard intimated. The Bank would not have allowed such an account to go into their specie reserve, if the house in question had asked it. Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co. drew out moderate amounts from one or two of the banks, when it was patent to the whole street that they would fall, either separately or together. The Savings Institutions drew on Monday and Tuesday to meet the run on themselves. The Bank of Commerce placed $325,000 aside as belonging to one of this class of depositors.

While on this subject we may as well add that the leading bankers in the foreign trade, who were in the conferences of last week, laboring with the banks to effect some mode of relief, or some plan to reassure self-confidence and a reasonable trust in the good sense and forbearance of the business public, might have brought on the crisis at any hour, after the adjournment of the last conference on Friday, if so disposed, *but did not*, for the commendable reason that they knew that forty-five or forty-seven of the bank presidents were as much disposed as themselves to accommodate the embarrassment, and to turn the rapidly-gathering storm of popular impatience and mercantile indignation. And they could not, on the other hand, reason with or stay the folly of the minority, small in number, but armed with the terror of the Clearing-House, who boasted they would enforce further mercantile liquidation to the death rather than yield to expedients or listen to expansion. These gentlemen made themselves strong in specie—the specie of their depositors—and, on the showing of their hoards on the weekly statatement, expected, *after the trial*, to monopolize the best accounts, and to repel the common run which such madness provoked to their own, as well as the destruction of others. The strong were thus made weak, and ought to feel, now that the story is told, not aggressive, but humiliated.

If these gentlemen or the people who reiterate their insinuations against the private bankers and the great merchants, who were in conference with the Banks, last week, would know who struck down "*Mr. William Patterson*" in the brief encounter of Tuesday, they will find him in a stalwart youth of their own rearing, by name, for the want of a better, DISTRUST. He had but just entered his eighth week; but growing by rapid strides from the 24th August, when the reign of terror was inaugurated *in Bank*, over every sense of credit and of self-respect among the merchants, the railroad people, the brokers and the country Banks, he attained his full altitude on Monday, when it was made known that not only every paltry check of $50 or $100 drawn by the best dealers must be certified, (as required for weeks before,) but when certified, *the solvency over night of the Bank upon which it was drawn must be guaranteed by the individual depositor!* THIS, and the denial of all relief, and the fall of scores of leading firms, and the assignment of several prominent corporations, because of the defeat of all attempts to disentangle trade with the interior and the exchanges with Europe, brought on the crisis. The suspension of Specie payments ceased to be dreaded by the active dealers of the banks, including a large number of their independent depositors. It seemed to be invited by the folly of bank dissension. The public knew their currency was safe. The bank depositors knew most, if not all the banks to be safe, but they knew not how long they would be trustworthy, after manifesting, in the most destructive way, their want of trust in the integrity of their dealers, in the resources of the country, in the good faith of their friends and advisers, in each other, and in themselves as a compact (or nominally associated) body. They thus invited the *prize-fight*. The ring began to be formed on the North River side early on Tuesday morning. It soon surrounded Wall-Street, and in its very centre, about 2 o'clock, was dealt the blow that leveled the mythical individual alluded to.

We understand that the circulating notes of the Honesdale, Pennsylvania, Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, at 1 ℔ cent. discount.

The result of the interview between the Bank Committee of this City and Governor KING is thus officially stated by the Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon:

Messrs. TILESTON, KNAPP and DUNHAM, the Committee appointed by the New-York City Banks, had an interview with Governor KING and Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, at the Executive Chamber, at 7 o'clock last evening. Messrs. Olcott, Corning, King, Schoolcraft, Plumb and Hendrick, Officers of our City Banks, and Gen. COOK, Superintendent of the Bank Department, were present. Mr. TILESTON, after briefly reviewing the struggle which had resulted in a suspension of the City Banks, informed the Governor that his Committee were instructed to ask him to convene the Legislature. The question, in all its bearings, was then discussed, familiarly and practically, until 10 o'clock, when the Governor, expressing himself gratified with the opportunity of conferring with enlightened and experienced gentlemen at a moment of great public difficulty, and of impending general distress, stated that the discussion of the evening had elicited instructive and accurate information; that while prepared to take any responsibility that the discharge of his duty might involve, he was averse to a call of the Legislature unless the necessity for such call was so strong and apparent as to obtain the sanction of public sentiment; that, though undetermined as to the course proper to be adopted, he would give the whole question that consideration which, in his judgment, its importance and the common welfare demanded.

The Cleveland and Columbus Company notify a change of transfer agency in this City from Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., who asked to be relieved, to Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, of the Phenix Bank.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, Failures, &c.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The statement in this morning's *Argus* that the Governor had decided to call an extra session of the Legislature is not correct. The question is yet under advisement.

THE BOSTON BANKS—CONDITION OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The adjourned meeting of the Associated Banks of this city was held this morning at the Clearing-House.

Various plans were presented and discussed to facilitate the payment of balances between the Banks at the Clearing-House. No definite plan has yet been matured.

The meeting was not of much importance to the general business public, except so far as its action aided our banking institutions to discount in reasonable amounts to safe and solvent parties. The system of bank exchanges to be adopted will assist materially in this purpose, and the Banks will be enabled, as it is the intention of their officers, to help those merchants only requiring time to meet their liabilities.

The proposed course of the Banks in discounting undoubted paper will furnish great relief to many business men, who will stand the financial storm, but bend beneath the pressure.

The reported failure of LITTLE, ALDENS & Co. is not confirmed. They ask an extension in behalf the Pacific Mills Corporation. They are its agents, and it is thought the extension will be granted.

BOSTON, Thursday—P. M.

The Massachusetts Bank, at the meeting to-day, united fully with the other Banks in the suspension. It is said, though the Bank ostensibly held out yesterday, it only redeemed its small bills.

There was very little movement in Stocks to-day.

All financial matters remain quiet.

The suspension of LITTLE, ALDEN & Co. was published to-day in the *Journal*, *Traveller*, and other morning papers, but their suspension is denied as per the following:

Mr. EDMONDS, of the Pacific Mills, publishes a card, asking for a renewal of the obligations of the Corporation for six months after maturity, under which arrangement, he says, no creditor can lose by them, as their property is ample, and their mills can be kept in operation. Messrs. LITTLE, ALDEN & Co. are the selling agents of the Pacific Mills, and have not suspended, and will not, if the Pacific Mills can obtain the extension asked for. They have very limited liabilities in this country.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS AND THE RELIEF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Banks here manifest a disposition not to accept the Relief bill. There is additional gloom in business circles to-day.

THE WASHINGTON BANKS—STOCKS REDEEMED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Bank of the Metropolis has declined to have anything further to do with the proceedings of the other Banks of this District. Therefore, the contemplated establishment of a Clearing-House is abandoned. They will, however, act independently of the Bank of the Metropolis, and agree upon a plan to regulate the exchanges and to afford all the business facilities in their power. This was understood at their meeting this evening.

The amount of United States Stock redeemed at the Treasury to-day was $26,555. This probably closes all the transactions in that line for the present.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Farmers' and Exchange Banks here suspended yesterday.

The Bank of Virginia still holds out.

THE BANKS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

At a public meeting of our citizens, held to-day, the Banks were recommended to suspend specie payment.

The Union Bank suspended this morning.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 14—A. M.

The Union Bank has just suspended.

There is a heavy run upon all the Free Banks. There is great deal of excitement.

The Branch mint has purchased from the banks $200,000 in silver. It is paying out gold and so affording some relief.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Affairs are yet very unsettled, and it is supposed that the run upon the Banks will continue to-morrow. Great confidence is felt in all the Banks now standing, and large sums were deposited in them to-day. No failures are reported to-day. Appearances are more cheerful than in the morning. There are rumors that the Bank of New-Orleans will open in the morning. Its notes are taken by the citizens and Southern Banks, and by JAMES ROBB & Co.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The banking-house of JAMES ROBB & Co., with others, kept open till 6 o'clock, and not a doubt is expressed as to it or the Southern, the only free Bank left standing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—A. M.

The run on the Citizens' and Canal Bank continues heavy, but is to a less extent on the rest. There is much excitement, and business is paralyzed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The Citizens Bank, the Bank of the State of Louisiana, and the Canal Bank, all refused this morning to take the notes of the Free Banks.

The run on the Free Banks commenced early in the day, and before 3 o'clock the Union, the Merchants' and Traders', and the Bank of New-Orleans suspended specie payments.

There was no run on the Southern (Free) Bank, and it is considered perfectly good.

The Bank of JAMES ROBB & Co. (Free) as considered safe. Its circulation is distant and heavy.

The Citizens Bank held its doors open paying specie until 6 P. M.

The chartered Banks are standing by each other, and large deposits are being made with them and the Southern Bank. It is said the sums being deposited with them are larger than those drawn out.

Although there is considerable excitement, good humor prevails.

We have no failures to report to-day.

THE BANKS OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

There has been a heavy run on the Banks of the State of Missouri all the morning, and opinions conflict here as to their ability to hold out. Otherwise the city is quiet.

THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following is a statement of the Banks of this city up to Oct. 12:

Circulation	$2,052,612	Loans	$18,313,926
Depoits	2,052,751	Specie	292,321

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT CINCINNATI—THE BANKS OF KENTUCKY, INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The money market is very unsettled here in consequence of the news from New-York and elsewhere.

It is thought that Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana State Banks will not suspend at present.

THE BANKS OF NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Bank of Tennessee suspended specie payment to-day.

The Legislature is considering a resolution to legalize a general suspension by the Banks. The action on the resolution is doubtful.

The Planters' Bank and the Union Bank will hold out to the last, unless authorized to suspend.

THE AUGUSTA BANKS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

All the Banks in Savannah suspended specie payments this morning.

Bank Suspension—Need of Legislative Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you oppose the call of the Legislature, on the ground that it is unnecessary on behalf of solvent Banks, because the law does not impose penalties against them.

Your argument may appear very sound when Reason is dominant in the minds of men; but in a state of panic and doubt, argument is of little use. What the public want, in the present emergency, is CONFIDENCE! And if any action of the Legislature can inspire confidence, surely it is of the greatest importance that it be called together to do so!

The bare fact that at a period of great prosperity, the whole financial system of the country has been suddenly thrown into confusion, without any apparently uncommon cause, shows that the system is radically wrong. This is too self-evident for argument. It would seem as if the officers of most of our Banks suddenly became aware that they were too much expanded; and instead of gradually retracing their steps, and assisting the business community into safe water, they have, like drowning men, each endeavored to save himself by bearing upon the strength of his neighbor. All began to scramble after the miserable pittance of specie in their vaults, and but few of them appeared to see the inevitable result, that all must go down together!

To say, in the face of these circumstances, that 'our Banking system is as good as it can be made" seems like laughing at the calamity which has already ruined many innocent citizens! You do not intend that; then listen to a conversation which took place within the last 48 hours between a merchant and a banker of this City.

MERCHANT—Mr. Banker, I owe you $40,000—I cannot pay it! I have in my store a stock of goods worth $300,000,—as good a stock as can be selected in the world. I have owing to me in different parts of the Union, in good debts, over $350,000; but such is the derangement of exchanges that I can get no remittances. I have an income from real estate that nets me $60,000 per annum, payable quarterly, and yet I have come to tell you that *if the present Bank contraction continues I must and will stop!* And, further, I may add that there is not one in fifty of the business men in the City of New-York that is so well off as I am!

BANKER—I admit all you say, Mr. Merchant—take your own time!

Now I ask you how the Banks, in their present position, can give such aid to the merchants? Prostrate themselves, and having the existing law before their eyes, *they will all act under the fear of being forced into liquidation*—contraction will be the order of the day, and it must result in ruin. Surely if there ever was an occasion for Legislative aid, not to the Banks only, but, *through them, to the people*, the present is that one!

It cannot be denied that the present state of our financial system has grown out of credits too widely extended for the specie basis in the State, instead of having *one dollar* in specie *for every three* in cash liabilities, (which experience has shown to be safe,) our Banks have not had *one* in *ten*. To bring down this expansion to the safe level within 90 days would probably ruin three-fourths of our business men, and at the same time destroy the assets of the Banks, and the support of thousands within our own State who depend upon dividends, rents and other incomes. Now no administration of the present law can prevent the ruin consequent upon this state of things. It will all be accomplished within less than 90 days—(the maturity of all notes under discount)—unless the Legislature steps forward to calm the fears which the law now engenders and restore the confidence which has been so utterly lost.

Let the Legislature be convened without delay. Let them, in the case of all solvent Banks, extend the 10 days' notice to 12 months, *on condition* that the Banks take on deposit at par the notes of all Banks which are secured by public stocks of the State, and that they extend their lines of discount to all solvent customers to an amount which shall be deemed sufficient—this extension to continue for six months, in order to give time to all to realize their assets, *and prepare for a contraction*, to begin at the end of six months, and to be continued in regular weekly gradation until, at the end of the time proposed, the specie basis of all Banks in the State shall be brought to the ratio of *one in coin to every one of cash liabilities*. The Banks then to resume specie payments, and thereafter, in any case in which any Bank shall exceed the proposed cash liabilities, each and every of the directors of such Bank to forfeit $1,000 to the State, to be paid immediately, without any allowance or deduction whatever.

If some such measure should be passed and carried into effect, it would, within ten days, restore full confidence, set the wheels of business and industry again in motion, and save from ruin thousands who now are pressed down with apprehension and despair. Without it, there is a moral certainty that our City and State will be dishonored at the same time that multitudes of its most useful citizens will be ruined.

Of some sixty men I am AN EMPLOYER.

The Banks and our Banking Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES indorsing the present Banking law in its main features, must meet with general approval. Yet it seems to me there are one or two modifications indicated by the present financial convulsion.

As soon as a Bank ceases to redeem its bills with specie on demand, they become mortgages on its State stocks and other securities, and are worth as much less than specie as the expense of reducing them into specie. If these stocks can be converted into gold in New-York at 90 cents on the dollar, and the Bank secured by these alone has been allowed to issue bills to the full amount of its securities, then the bills will be worth about 90 cents on the dollar as long as there is gold enough in New-York to redeem. But if the stocks must go to London to find a market, the bills will be worth something less.

The lesson of the present crisis seems to be, that the Comptroller has allowed the Banks to issue too many bills in proportion to the marketable value of their securities.

Keeping in their vaults about one-tenth of the circulating medium of the country, they drew from the public the interest of nine-tenths, subject only to their own expenses of management. Not content with this they reduced the one-tenth, regarding it as so much money needlessly lying idle, until a general feeling of insecurity arose among themselves, and impending danger led to a scramble for specie from each other's vaults. The panic began among the Banks, and the public followed their example instead of listening to their advice.

The penalty of forfeiture of charter was presumed to be sufficient to keep specie enough in the vaults of the Banks to insure to the people a currency equivalent to specie. The results of the last week show that even this penalty is not sufficient. The temptation to make the most money possible in the present is too great for the remote contingency, and they "run the risk."

Under such circumstances how can these institutions claim to be favored above individual debtors? And if any one of them has so managed its affairs as now to stand amid the general crash—if it has been satisfied with smaller profits and now remains firm, why should it be deprived of the position? Rather stamp its bills equal to gold, and mark the others what they actually are, mortgages, that draw no interest on State stocks.

The only good reason for allowing lenity to the Banks is that their operations have formed a network of debt and credit throughout the country which involves almost every man. To cut the knot would be in effect to rob many honest men and load villains with the booty. The Banks must be allowed to remedy their own mischief.

The present law has worked well in giving us a currency inherently sound and copious enough for business purposes. All the fault that can be found with it is that it is based on the value of Banking securities in New-York instead of London, the actual financial centre of this country. If the Atlantic Telegraph were completed our currency would appreciate again to a specie standard in half the time now required. If it had been completed last year the suspension could scarcely have occurred, as our actual distance from London would have been but half what it now is.

Under the present law Banking ought to be a profitable business, as double interest is drawn on the investment—first in the form of stocks and second in the form of bills. There can be no good reason why men should not have equal privileges in the business. Let any modifications of the law then restrict the amount of issues and increase the penalty for suspension, rather than remove the business into the hands of any favored class. Let us have more "small Banks" like the Chemical, with light expenses, with personal knowledge of the condition of their loans and discounts and with circulation equivalent to specie. Let no bills be issued on securities unsalable in London, and let there be a wider margin left between the amount of the securities and the circulation, to cover the chances of such another revulsion. If anybody wants a national bank then let him make it. But this is a singular time to urge that ancient idea. when the most signal relief we have experienced has been from the *disbursements* of the Treasury. FINANCE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1857.

New-England Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Eastern money cannot now be deposited. If some plan is not devised to remedy this inconvenience, will not the merchants of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont make their purchases in *Boston*, where their money can be used?

EXPEDIENCY.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 14.

The suspension of the Boston Banks, carrying with it, as it probably will, all the Banks in New-England, seems to have been dictated by imperious necessity. It has not been anticipated that our Banks could sustain themselves after the failure of the New-York Banks to meet their engagements, and our early suspension anticipated a run for specie which seemed almost inevitable. One good effect was to send back, with quite large fleas in their ears, certain New-York brokers who had posted to this city to draw specie. The New-Yorkers have a wide reputation for their shrewdness in taking care of number one, no matter who else suffers. We are not sorry that in this case they have been disappointed.

We are glad that our Banks have maintained their credit to the last—that they have followed, not anticipated, the suspension in New-York. Their course has tended to strengthen public confidence in their stability, and when the storm has passed and the skies are clear, it will be remembered that their suspension was the result of circumstances beyond their control and for which the New-York Banks are properly responsible.

There is a much more cheerful feeling among the merchants since the suspension. People have been holding their breath and waiting for the crisis of the crisis, and now that it has been reached, a load seems to have been removed from their feelings. They see that, although the banks have suspended, the skies have not fallen, and wise and energetic business men set about accommodating their business to the altered state of things. It is the ultimate and lasting effects of suspension, in discrediting the banks, which is to be dreaded. The immediate effect, under a judicious policy on the part of bank managers, will be to give relief to the money market. That this will be the result in the present instance is hoped, and, indeed, confidently expected.

At 1 o'clock the Presidents of the Banks again assembled at the Clearing-House, and on the meeting being called to order, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, from the Committee previously appointed, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

That in considering the course taken by the banks this morning in suspending specie payments, they are led to the conclusion that it was not a matter of mere expediency growing out of the fact that the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other important cities, had set them the example, but it was a measure of irresistible necessity, a necessity imposed on them not merely or principally on their own account, but most especially for the protection of their numerous debtors. It is obvious that the banks could not continue specie payments without calling on their debtors to pay in specie, and although the great mass of them are in possession of large property, their inability to pay in specie is certain, and the attempt to enforce it would end in ruin. In their fall all the laboring classes of the community must be involved. They would be thrown out of employment, and their families thrown out of daily bread. It is to avert these consequences that these measures have been adopted. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of daily settlement between the Banks in the Clearing-House shall be continued, under such modifications as the Clearing-House Committee shall deem advisable.

Resolved, That there shall be a return to specie payment at as early a period as possible.

(Signed) C. W. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by all the Banks, and all were present. There will be another meeting of the Banks to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to discuss some minor details of present financial policy.

[We understand that the resolves as originally reported provided that the Bank should pay their balances at the Clearing-House in specie.

Mr. HALL, President of the Maverick Bank, spoke against this provision, and argued that the Banks might as well redeem their notes and drafts at their own counters in specie, and thus let the public have the benefit of it as to pay their specie into the Clearing-House. He argued that they ought to receive each others' bills in the settlement of their business, At his suggestion the resolution was modified so as to read as it was finally passed.]

Failures, Assignments, &c.

From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

W. B. Stearns, Portland, Me., assigned.
D. W. & E. H. Quimby, South Berwick, Me., failed.
S. F. Redfield, Claremont, N. H., suspended.
Wakefield & Faskett, Hinsdale, N. H., failed.
E. R. Robertson & Co., Bartonville, Vt., suspended.
I. W. Ford & Co., Springfield, Vt., failed.
Gideon M. Lee, Chester, Vt., failed.
John L. Johnson, Chester, Vt., failed.
Francis Skinner & Co., dry goods, Boston and New-York, suspended; show a large surplus, and ask an extension.
Otis, Cushman & Bancroft, cloths, Boston, suspended; ask an extension.
S. G. Damon & Co., shoes, Boston, failed.
Nash, French & Co., shoes, Boston, suspended.
Hutchins, Brown & Co., West India goods, Boston, suspended.
F. T. & W. P. Lyman, Boston, failed.
John P. Whiton, grocer, Boston, suspended.
F. & F. Rice, grocers, Boston, suspended.
Ward & Boott, dye stuffs, Boston, suspended.
Woodford & Wilbur, fancy goods, Boston, failed.
Crane & Glover, paper, Boston, failed.
Milton Gale, oils and leather, Boston, failed.
L. A. George & Co., millinery, Boston, failed.
Blake, Barnard & Co., agricultural implements, Boston, reported in our last as failed, only required an extension, which having obtained, they will continue as formerly.
A. P. Ware, Worcester, Mass., suspended.
George T. Atwood, Taunton, Mass., suspended.
Tirrell & Hersey, South Weymouth, Mass., suspended; liabilities said $75,000, and assets $100,000; ask an extension.
Wardwell & Barstow, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Harkness & Stead, Providence, R. I., assigned to George B. Holmes.
John A. Littlefield, Providence, R. I., assigned to W. A. Arnold.
Royal Prouty, Windsor Locks, Conn., failed badly.
Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York City, assigned.
New-York and Erie Railroad Company, protested.
Harper Brothers, publishers, New-York City, suspended.
Corning & Co., bankers, New-York City, suspended.
Joseph W. Corlies & Co., dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended; liabilities heavy.
Hall, Dana & Co., dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Bowers & Beeckman, dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Charles B. Waldo, dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Timpson & Wilkins, dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
W. T. H. Duncan, dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Woodruff, Langdon & Co., dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Bliss, Douglas, Wheelock & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
L. O. Wilson & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended; liabilities large.
W. G. Lane & Co., dry goods, New-Lork City, suspended.
Strang, Adriance & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended; will pay in full.
Fenton, Lee & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended and assigned.
Henry A. Coit, New-York City, suspended.
Bulkley & Co., importers, New-York City, suspended.
L. H. Moore & Co., millinery goods, New-York City, suspended; liabilities $280,000.
Beekman & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
James A. Hearn, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Brinck & Rus[illegible] goods, New-York City, suspended.
Blackwell, W[redacted] & Co., cloths, New-York City, suspended.
Carhart, Bacon, Clark & Co., cloths, New-York City, suspended.
Hastings & Forty, clothing, New-York City, suspended.
Otis & Ditmars, clothing, New-York City, suspended.
John N. Genin, hats, New-York City, suspended.
Gaynor, McDonald & Co., straws, New-York City, suspended; show a good surplus.
Daniel Curtis & Co., New-York City, suspended.
Backus, Nichols & Co., hats, New-York City, suspended.
Seymour & Co., paper, New-York City, suspended.
Fowler & Wells, publishers, New-York City, assigned; their publications will be continued without interruption.
Burt Brothers, shoes, New-York City, suspended.
Herrick, Ferris & Co., gents' furnishing, New-York City, suspended.
Pettee, Judson & Co., iron, New-York City, suspended.
Kemble & Warner, iron, New-York City, failed and assigned.
Gallaudet & Wetmore, hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Churchill, Rogers & Wetmore, hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Hunt, Thomas & Co., hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Doe & Rice, hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Hoppock & Greenwood, grocers, New-York City, suspended.
Wood & Grant, grocers, New-York City, suspended.
Ludlam & Leggett, produce, New-York City, suspended.
John Pyatt, produce, New-York City, suspended.
Brummell & Royster, tobacco, New-York City, suspended; ask an extension to pay in full.
Baptist & White, tobacco, New-York City, suspended.
Connolly & Adams, tobacco, New-York City, suspended.
G. W. Hillman & Co., tobacco, New-York City, suspended.
Bulkley & Moore, tobacco, New-York City, suspended.
Hankins & Williams, fruits, New-York City, suspended and assigned.
William Partridge & Son, dye stuffs, New-York City, suspended.
Ames, Herrick, Barnes & Rhoads, stationers, New-York City, suspended.
Mark J. King, furs, New-York City, suspended.
Henry A. Kelly, oils, New-York City, suspended.
De Young, Newman & Schmidt, trimmings, New-York City, suspended.
Herman Cohn, laces, New-York City, suspended.
Henius & Bernstein, trimmings, New-York City, failed.
R. E. Potts, tailors' trimmings, New-York City, assigned.
Martin Fox & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, failed and assigned.
S. H. Doughty, New-York City, assigned. [This is not S. G. Doughty & Co., of Broad-street, but S. H. Doughty, of John-street.]
W. B. Mackenzie, mantillas, New-York City, previously reported, has arranged with his creditors, and continues as usual.
Wilson and Peck, Williamsburg, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Edward Hoxh, Albany, N. Y., assigned.
Hubbard, Torrance & Co., Rochester, N. Y., suspended; offer to compromise.
D. D. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y., failed.
Mixel, Marks & Brother, Delhi, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Henry J. Bowers, Cooperstown, N. Y., assigned.
George W. Ryan, Marcellus, N. Y., assigned.
Z. & W. L. Fenton, North White Creek, N. Y., suspended.
T. Burnett & Co., Newark, N. J., failed.
Joseph E. Ball, Newark, N. J., failed.
Green & Co., Newark, N. J., suspended.
John Ryle, Paterson, N. J., suspended.
C. C. Ayres, South Orange, N. J., failed.
David S. Brown & Co., dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities very heavy.
H. Cowperthwaite & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, suspended.
Rex, Kemerer & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said about $600,000.
Caldwell & English, dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
Ladd Brothers, dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
Leonard & Baker, dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
D. B. Hinman & Co., dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
T. W. & M. Brown, dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
Mitchell, Brognard & Co., dry-goods commission, Philadelphia, suspended.
Hirsch & Loeb, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.
James Gass, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.
Hammann, Snyder & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said about $800,000.
J. R. Cassellbury, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.
Snyder & Grubbs, clothing, Philadelphia, suspended.
Price J. Patton & Co., hats, Philadelphia, suspended.
The Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia, suspended.
Thompson & Babbitt, hardware, Philadelphia, suspended.
Ashby & Rocap, hats, Philadelphia, suspended.
Brock, Emery & Co., grocers, Philadelphia, suspended.
Charles Miller, coal, Philadelphia, suspended.
E. & I. McClure, Alleghany City, Penn., assigned.
John D. Gage, Cambridge, Penn., assigned.
John G. Williams, Carlisle, Penn., failed and assigned.
Alfred Marks, Lewiston, Penn., failed.
E. M. Featherstone & Co., tobacco, Baltimore, Md., assigned.
Charles Hartwell, Richmond, Va., suspended.
J. M. & W. G. Sheppard, Richmond, Va., failed.
Fowle, Snowden & Co., Alexandria, Va., suspended.
Pope, Allison & Co., New-Orleans, La., suspended.
Voorhes, Greggs & Co., New-Orleans, La., suspended.
Doan, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
Collins, Kellogg & Kirby, St. Louis, Mo., suspended; ask an extension; have a large surplus; will pay in full with interest.
Renfrew, Pomeroy & Co., St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
W. E. Culver, banker, Louisville, Ky., suspended and assigned.
A. D. Mansfield, Louisville, Ky., suspended and assigned.
William Lee & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
H. Fries & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.
S. B. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co., Cleveland, Ohio, assigned.
I. Morrison, Cleveland, Ohio, failed.
Wm. Lowenthal & Co., Evansville, Ind., assigned.
W. A. Washburn, Columbus, Ind., assigned.
F. H. Benson & Co., Chicago, Ill., suspended.
Rossiter, Pohlman & Smith, Chicago, Ill., assigned.
Becker & Dean, Chicago, Ill., assigned.
James Stephens & Co., Detroit, Mich., assigned to Henry Stephens and E. A. Wilcox.
Vantile Babcock, Homer, Mich., failed.
P. H. Buck, Sturgis, Mich., assigned.
Remmers, Warnuke & Mehrman, Plymouth, Wis., assigned.
W. Leslie & Co., Fort des Moines, Iowa, failed and sold out.
Warner & Abbott, Lyons, Iowa, assigned.
D. H. Scott, Lyons, Iowa, assigned.
Charles S. Hulbert, Lyons, Iowa, assigned.
J. T. Bacon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, failed and assigned.
Isaac Park, Camanche, Iowa, assigned.
B. D. & T. Dubyuns, Clarksburg, Iowa, assigned.
Marshall & Co., bankers, St. Paul, M. T., assigned; show assets $93,236 to pay $83,277 liabilities.
Swift & Hamilton, St. Paul, M. T., assigned.
I. L. Farwell & Co., St. Paul, M. T., assigned.
G. D. Watson, Montreal, C. E., suspended.
Koblinsky & Bro., Montreal, C. E., suspended.
E. Burstall & Co., Quebec, C. W., failed; liabilities said heavy.
E. P. Whittemore & Co., Toronto, C. W., suspended.
James Clark, Woodstock, C. W., assigned.
I. McIndoe, Dunville, C. W., failed and assigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR is in fair demand, at steady rates; sales of 900 bbls. Sales of 2,100 bushels Chicago Spring WHEAT, at 91c. CORN is held above the views of buyers; for large parcels, afloat, 75c. is asked; the most of that offering will go to New-York. WHISKY—Light sales, at 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales at irregular prices, but principally at 9½c.@10c. *Receipts to-day* 3,000 bales. Exchange nominal.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$300 City Railroad 6s, 83; $1,100 City 6s, 83; $900 do., new, 93¾; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 45¼; $500 do. 45½; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 81¾; 200 Long Island Railroad, 8; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 32½; 11 do., 32¾; 27 do. 33; 60 Norristown Railroad, 51; 24 Reading Railroad, 18¼; 280 do., 18½; 162 do., 18¾; 6 Harrisburg Railroad, 45; 21 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 14; 100 do., 13¾; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 45; 20 Minehill Railroad, 51.

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, 83@83¼; Phila. R.R. 83@83½; Pennsylvania 5s, 82@82½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93½@94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 17⅛@17½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, Bonds, 70, 59@65; Reading Railroad 33¾@33½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 37@40; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 51@53; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 6@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13½@14¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 49@50; Long Island, 8@8¼; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@7; Girard Bank, 7½@8; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, 2½@3½; New-Creek, ¼@1; Cattawissa Railroad, 6@8.

The corner stone of the "Church Home for Children," was laid in Philadelphia, on Saturday, at the corner of Pine and Twenty-second streets. The ceremonies on the occasion were conducted by the Bishop of Pennsylvania.